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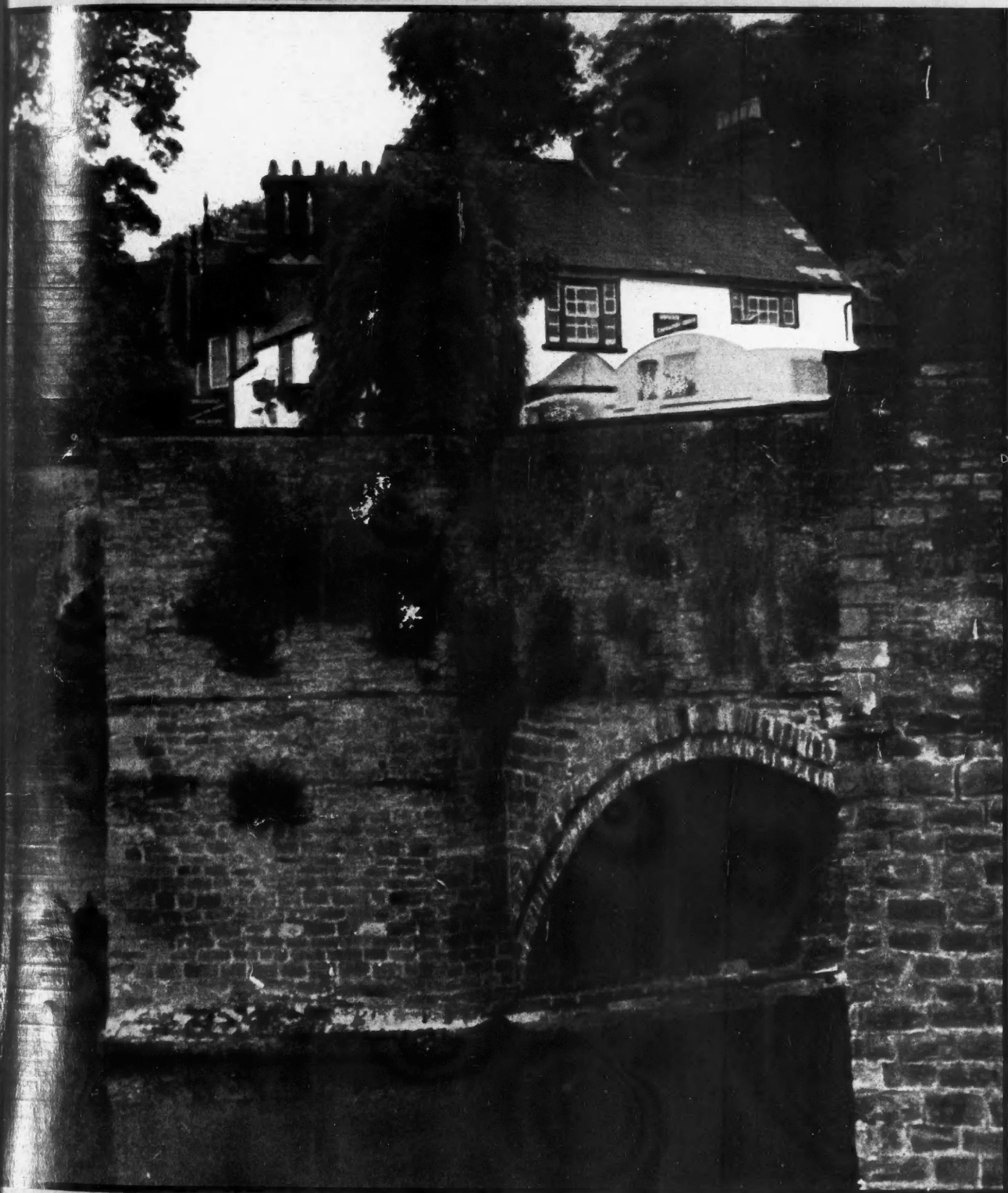
OCT 6 - 1944

# COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



LUDFORD BRIDGE, LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE

J. A. Brimble

## AUCTIONS

**ANTIQUE OR MODERN** (advantageous to Executors, Trustees and Private Owners).—Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of **PHILIPS, SON & NEALE**, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1796). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty.) Tel.: MAYfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, *Daily Telegraph* every Monday, *The Times* every Tuesday.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD.** (Established in 1794) hold frequent Sales by Auction of Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints, Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books, MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 6822.

## PERSONAL

**ARTIST** offers his ETCHINGS of Cotswold villages, country towns. Unframed, 2½ gns. each.—F. S., 24, Waverley Road, Liverpool 23.

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**LADY** requires Suite Rooms after war. Good hotel company preferred; near golf. Sussex-Hampshire. Very grateful suggestions.—MRS. L. B. ROGERS, c/o Lloyds Bank, Bournemouth.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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**BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET** would like particulars of good cars available for purchase.—103, New Bond Street, W.1. MAYfair 8351.

**CARAVAN, CAR CRUISER**, 17 ft., d.p. full width lantern roof, gas, 4 berth, wardrobe. Choice of four. Twenty other models in stock. H.P. terms arranged.—F.O.C. CARAVAN CENTRE, 206, The Broadway, London, N.W.2. Telephone: GLadstone 2294.

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**EVA RITCHER**, of 4, Berkeley Street, W.1 creates fascinating gowns of charm and distinction, or models delightful hats from both old and new materials. Tel.: MAYfair 1651.

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**PRIVATE BUYER** wishes purchase 1938 or later model Buick or similar Saloon, late model Rover or similar Saloon, for urgent essential work.—Reply, by letter, stating particulars and price to: **TOM AMOS**, Horse and Groom, Moorgreen, Newthorpe, Notts.

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**BLACK FIELD BOOTS**, laced instep, £9. White buckskin crepe shoes, £3. Half Wellingtons patent, £5. Brown brogue town shoes, £2. All first-class condition and size. Sam Brown belt leather revolver holster, £3. Infantry sword and scabbard, £5. Webley Mark VI.45 revolver, £10. "Country Life," Jan.-July, 1944, complete. "Field," same period (two missing). What offers.—Apply to **10 CHEYNE COURT**, Chelsea, S.W.3.

**BLACKTHORN THUMB PIECE STICKS**, Walking Sticks, Riding Sticks, and Swager Canes, Hand-cut and polished.—Particulars from: **COLONEL UPTON**, East Knoyle, Salisbury.

**COLLECTION OF FINE OLD GEORGIAN SILVER** for disposal. It includes table silver and appointments, candlesticks, salvers, coffee pots, tankards, 2 tea services, etc. All in splendid state and clear markings. Reasonable prices. Will send for inspection.—**LT.-COL. A. G. B. STEWART, O.B.E.**, The Friars, Rochester. Phone Chatham 3160.

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# COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCVI. No. 2487

SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

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*By Direction of Grant MacLean, Esq.*

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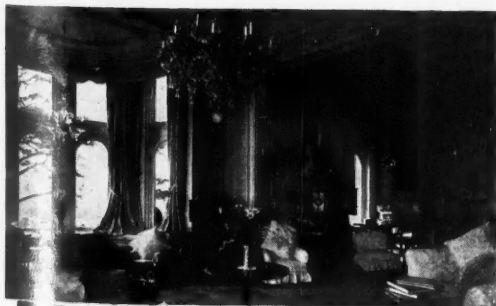
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Of pleasing elevation in mellowed brick, with mahogany doors, old staircase and other features, but with central heating, electric light and main water installed.

12 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS AND 4 RECEPTION ROOMS. GARAGE, STABLING AND ROOMS, COTTAGES. WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARK-LIKE LAND. About

41 ACRES FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET FURNISHED. AT PRESENT REQUISITIONED

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

### ESSEX. NEAR CHELMSFORD

On high ground with lovely views.

### A GENUINE TUDOR HOUSE



ON TWO FLOORS ONLY

6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, box room. Main electric light. Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS. 4 LOOSE BOXES. COTTAGE. WOODLAND, POND, LAWNS, ETC., extending in all to about

8 ACRES. PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

WINKWORTH &amp; CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

## SEVEN FARMS WITH VACANT POSSESSION WEST SUSSEX, SURREY AND HANTS BORDERS

About 2 miles from Liphook Station on the electrified Portsmouth Line. Within easy reach of Haslemere, Petersfield and Midhurst.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES FORMING THE

Southern Portion of the

### HOLLYCOMBE ESTATE, about 910 ACRES

including the Important Residential Holding

THE HOME FARM, 174 ACRES, with attractive old house, fully modernised, excellent farm buildings and 3 cottages.

#### SIX OTHER DAIRY AND MIXED FARMS

NORTHEND FARM ... 148 ACRES  
SLATHURST FARM ... 139 ACRES  
ALFORDS FARM ... 76 ACRES

WOODMANS GREEN FARM ... 144 ACRES  
BECKSFIELD FARM ... 123 ACRES  
WARDLEY FARM ... 81 ACRES

#### VACANT POSSESSION OF ALL THE FARMS

The remainder of the Estate includes 14 cottages, accommodation enclosures, the Hollycombe Sawmill and the Pavilion Wardley.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS IN OCTOBER (unless previously disposed of)

Auction particulars (in course of preparation), price 1s.

Solicitors: Messrs. Cousins &amp; Burbidge, 18, Landport Terrace, Portsmouth.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK &amp; RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Messrs. HEWETT &amp; LEE, 144, High Street, Guildford, Surrey.

### SUSSEX

Panoramic views to the Ashdown Forest.  
Outskirts of market town. Station 1 mile.

PLEASANT RESIDENCE on two floors in a commanding position, 500 ft. up, light soil, Southern aspect. Lounge hall, billiard room, 3 reception, 8 bed, 2 bathrooms. Central heating and independent hot-water services. Electric light, Cos.' gas and water. Main drainage. Telephone.

Garage with chauffeur's flat. Entrance lodge, 2 cottages. Undulating and attractively disposed pleasure gardens, lawns, lily pond, rock, terrace and rose gardens, productive kitchen garden, 5-acre paddock, 2 acres building land.

About 14 ACRES. Road frontage about 1,400 ft.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION

Recommended from Inspection.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK &amp; RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (41,015)

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

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Within a mile of Golf Courses, Shops and Station,  
with service to Waterloo in about 40 minutes.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE, well arranged and in excellent order throughout, constructed of white brick with cavity walls and red tiled roof, in a pleasant position with outlook over wooded ridges.

Entrance hall, 3 reception (2 with marble period fireplaces), loggia, 6 bed (principal with marble period fireplace), 2 bathrooms. Built-in Garage.

Cos.' electricity and water. Pine strip floors and Crittall windows.

Garden of about ¾ acre with paved terrace and paths, lawn, flower beds and borders, vegetable garden, heated greenhouse.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

including fitted carpets, curtains, expensive chandeliers, electric cooker and electrical and other fittings. Contents would be sold at valuation.

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(Established 1882)

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### BERKSHIRE

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY OF OBTAINING A MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Within 3 miles from the centre of Reading

KNOWN AS

#### COPSE HOUSE, LOWER EARLEY

The Property stands within a ringed fence on high ground with unrivalled views over unspoilt country, and has an imposing elevation of brick and rough-cast with slate roof. The accommodation comprises: Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom, usual domestic offices.

Outside.—Stabling block, brick and tiled coach-house, 4 loose boxes, saddle and harness room, etc.

THE GROUNDS COMPRISE: APPROXIMATELY 2¼ ACRES OF PLEASURE LAWNS, FLOWER AND ROSE GARDENS, WELL STOCKED KITCHEN AND WALLED FRUIT GARDEN, ALSO GRASSLAND, IN ALL APPROXIMATELY

12 ACRES

ENTRANCE LODGE AND 2 MODERN COTTAGES.

FOR SALE with possession (with exception of 2 COTTAGES),  
JANUARY, 1945If not SOLD, the property will be submitted to PUBLIC AUCTION early in OCTOBER  
in READING by the SOLE AGENTS as above.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS HAVE NUMEROUS KEEN BUYERS WHO DESIRE TO PURCHASE GOOD-CLASS PROPERTIES IN BERKSHIRE, BUCKS, OR OXFORDSHIRE OR FURTHER WEST, EITHER WITH VACANT POSSESSION OR ARE PREPARED TO WAIT FOR POSSESSION UNTIL AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Will owners of such properties who are contemplating selling, get into communication with Messrs. NICHOLAS whose service will be at the Vendor's disposal.

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By direction of T. W. Allan, Esq.

### OXFORDSHIRE

between Kingham and Chipping Norton.

THE VALUABLE AND COMPACT FREEHOLD  
AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

KNOWN AS

#### MERRISCOURT FARM

EXTENDING TO ABOUT 422 ACRES

Highly productive land in a ring fence on a gentle  
Southern slope.SUPERIOR FARM RESIDENCE OF COTSWOLD  
STONE

Commanding position with wide and extensive views.  
Magnificent range of farm buildings in two sets. Cow ties  
4 Cottages. Electric light. Ample water supply.

SALE by AUCTION at THE RANDOLPH  
HOTEL, OXFORD, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER  
13, at 3.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately)

Solicitors, etc., from Auctioneers, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR,  
3, Mount Street, London, W.1.

### BEAUTIFUL LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS

30 miles inland from the sea at Mablethorpe and Skegness. Lincoln 10 miles.

THIS REALLY FINE OLD HOUSE  
OF DISTINCTIVE GEORGIAN  
CHARACTERClose to small village. Bus services and  
within a mile of Station.COMPLETELY REDECORATED  
THROUGHOUT.Ready to occupy without further  
outlay.3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bath-  
room. MAIN WATER, ELECTRICITY  
(in vicinity). HEATING.STABLING, GARAGE, FARMERY,  
3-ROOMED COTTAGE.SHADY GARDENS. FINE FOREST  
TREES.

Lawns. Kitchen garden. Pastureland.

NEARLY 7 ACRES

Vacant possession on completion.

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY  
£3,750

Recommended by the Sole Agents:

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(Regent 8222, 15 lines)

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Lovely situation on the Chilterns. 800 ft. up. Fine views. 6 miles Thame.

### CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE



Inspected and recommended by: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1 (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (B.49,051)

In one of the highest and best positions with views of Downs and Sea.

## EASTBOURNE

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE  
REPLETE WITH MODERN AND COSTLY FITTINGS AND REMODELLED  
FOR ECONOMICAL WORKING.



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BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0051.)

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garages.

Useful outbuildings.

Co.'s electricity. Central heating. Modern drainage. Wooded grounds of 8½ ACRES including beechwood, terraced lawns, and rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard.

A VERY NICE LITTLE PROPERTY

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,250

Early possession.

7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, servants' hall, etc.

All main services.

Oak parquet floors.

Garage for 3 cars.

2 cottages.

Delightful but inexpensive gardens with kitchen garden and orchard, in all about

1½ ACRES

PRE-WAR PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD

## COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE

650 ft. up, with a lovely view.

### FOR SALE, TOGETHER WITH ABOUT 69 ACRES

9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

4 sitting-rooms.

Central heating.

Electric light. Gas.

Stabling. Garages.

2 cottages.

PRICE FREEHOLD

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The whole property is in first-class order.

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## IDEAL SMALL ESTATE

In a beautiful part of Surrey, 36 miles from London. 7 miles Dorking.

### PICTURESQUE CHARACTER RESIDENCE

part XVth-century with every modern comfort.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Kitchen with Esse cooker. Main electricity, power and water. Central heating. Modern drainage. Cottage. Small farmery. Garages. Pretty gardens, arable and pasture-land, in all about

27 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Immediate possession.

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BISHOP'S STURTFIELD (243.)

# CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

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## AUCTIONS

Estate of the late Mrs. Kate Elsdale.  
**BEAMINSTER, DORSET**  
7 miles Bridport and Crewkerne.

Announcement of Sale of the dignified **GEORGIAN RESIDENCE "SAR LODGE,"** with hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 main and 2 other bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen and offices. Main electric light and power. Main water. Garage and stables. Detached cottage. 2 orchards, paddock and arable field, in all 11 ACRES. For SALE by AUCTION with POSSESSION, at BRIDPORT on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1944, at 3 p.m. Full details may be obtained from the Auctioneers:

**T. R. G. LAWRENCE & SON,** Crewkerne (Tel. 71) or Bridport (Tel. 183), or from Messrs. KITSON & TROTMAN, Solicitors, Beaminster.

By direction of John Curzon, Esq.  
**BREEDON AND WORTHINGTON, LEICESTERSHIRE**

TO FARMERS, SMALL-HOLDERS, MARKET-GARDENERS, TIMBER-MERCHANTS, BUILDING AND HAULAGE CONTRACTORS, AND INVESTORS.

A very Valuable Freehold Tithe-free Agricultural Estate. Well cultivated farms, small holdings, rich accommodation fields, land suitable for market gardening with extensive frontages to main roads. 26 Cottages and Houses, 728a. Or 35p. Mains water and electricity are available. To be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs.

**WALKER, WALTON & HANSON, F.S.I., F.A.I.,**

at the TOWN HALL, LOUGHBOROUGH, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1944, at 2.30 p.m. precisely, in 41 LOTS.

Particulars (price 2s. each) from the Auctioneers. Exchange Walk, Nottingham (Tel. 46741), and from Messrs. Taylor, Simpson and Mosley, Solicitors, 35, St. Mary's Gate, Derby (Tel. 46006).

## EAST SUFFOLK

Between Ipswich and Colchester.

**PARK HOUSE ESTATE, BENTLEY,** near IPSWICH. A small compact Residential, Agricultural and Sporting Property comprising an attractive Country House, containing 4 reception rooms, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, in grounds and park of 40 acres. Modernised. Main electricity. Good water supply. With prospect of vacant possession in the near future. Also 3 Farms, 5 Cottages, 30 acres of Woodland. The whole having an area of 504 Acres. Present rentals £700 p.a. To be SOLD by AUCTION by **GARROD, TURNER & SON,** at IPSWICH on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1944.

Particulars (1s. each) on application to the Auctioneers, 1, Old Butter Market, Ipswich.

## FOR SALE

**BERKS.** For sale, Dairy and Mixed Farm, 150 acres. Excellent farmhouse and buildings, 2 cottages, Possession. Price £10,000.—W. E. SCOTCHBROOK, Estate Agent, 10, Forbury, Reading.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE, WALES.** Superior Small Country Residence, modern conveniences, nicely situated. 21 acres of land, sporting district. Immediate possession.—KING THOMAS & Co., Estate Agents, Carmarthen.

**DEVON (East).** Excellent Accredited Dairy station, 6 miles sea. Main water and electric light throughout. Small house completely modernised. Vacant possession. £6,500.—BOX 176.

**DEVON (North).** Salmon and Sea Trout Fishing. Approximately 100 salmon have been caught in a season. An exceptional opportunity to buy a most attractive, small, very up-to-date house, model dairy farm, pedigree herd, and farmhouse. The whole in excellent order, with about 120 acres. Exeter 1 hour by car.—Write Box 186.

**DEVON—SOMERSET** borders, 9 miles from the sea. A picturesque Country Residence occupying a delightful site with most beautiful views. 2 reception, bathroom (h. and c.), 4 bedrooms. Garage and many other useful outbuildings. 15 acres mostly pasture and orchard. Petter electric light and power. Own water. Septic tank drainage. Vacant possession. £5,000 freehold.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH AND SHEPHERD, 9, Hendford, Yeovil (and Basingstoke).

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE.** An attractive Land Investment in North Wales. For sale by private treaty, the Garth and Trefnanny Estates, near Welshpool, extending to approximately 2,600 acres and comprising good dairy and arable farms, small holdings, cottages and woodlands, together with the mansion known as Garth. Excellent sporting facilities with fishing rights in the River Vyrnwy. The estates having been owned by the family of the Vendor, Captain Brochwel H. Mytton, for over 350 years, the sale gives a rare opportunity for anybody wishing to acquire a landed property situated amid beautiful surroundings in one of the best parts of Wales. For particulars apply to: NORMAN R. LLOYD & Co., Auctioneers and Valuers, Welshpool, Oswestry and Ellesmere.

**SOMERSET.** In the old-world village of Mells, with 5 acres (land optional), attractive small Detached Modernised Country Residence. 2 reception, 4 bed, bath (h. and c.), w.c., etc. Well-laid-out inexpensive ground. Tennis court. Garage. Co's. electricity, main water. 5 acres rich pasture, with stables, etc. Freehold, £3,250.—Sole Agents: HARDING & SONS, Frome, Somerset.

## FOR SALE

**NEW FOREST.** Bireny Hill, Sway. Spacious House with 9 reception and 6 principal bedrooms. 13 acres pasture, woods and gardens. Main gas, water and electricity. At present requisitioned. £6,000.—Owner: SCOTT, Old Vicarage, Aust, Bristol.

**SUSSEX DOWNS (aml.st)** in country-lover's rural district near Singleton, attractive Detached Cottage, flint and brick built, tiled roof, about seventeenth century, well modernised and having 2 reception rooms with study alcove, 4 bed, kitchen, scullery, bathroom, etc. Telephone installed. Main electric light. Cesspool drainage, and about ½ acre of well-laid-out garden. Price £2,850 freehold. Vacant possession October, 1944.—Particulars apply: EYEARS, Estate Agent, 32, Southgate, Chichester (Tel. 2851).

## WANTED

**COUNTRY HOUSE** required to rent, preferably south. 4 to 6 bed and 3 reception. Would take on lease, with option to purchase.—Full particulars to H. AMBLER, Land Agent, 53A, High Street, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

**HERTS, WEST.** Urgently required, Unfurnished Cottage, or Small House of character. 3-4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, modern kitchen, garage, main electricity, telephone. Within reasonable distance of station. To rent, or would consider buying.—KEMP, 5, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

**SOUTHERN COUNTIES.** Unfurnished Country House required to rent post-war for permanent occupation. Remote position beside boating river, or sea. 7-12 principal bedrooms, 4 reception, 3 bath. Electricity. £200 p.a.—Box 175.

**SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND** preferably and convenient to sea. Required to rent unfurnished, with option to buy. House, about 5-6 bedrooms, few acres woodland and pasture. Would consider immediate purchase of suitable property at really reasonable price. Photographs essential.—Box 119.

**SOUTH-WEST COUNTY.** £2,000 cash for small property. Not less than 4 bedrooms, and some land. Full particulars and photographs to Box 120.

## FISHING

**TROUT** and/or **SALMON FISHING.** Wanted to buy, rent or share anywhere south of Forth, fair stretch of sporting trout and/or salmon river or loch with land or fishing rights only. House not necessary.—Box 173.

## TO LET

**YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING OF.** To let, Furnished House in delightful situation. Available now.—Box 174.

## ESTATE AGENTS

**BERKSHIRE.** MARTIN & POLE  
READING, CAVERSHAM  
and WOKINGHAM.

**BERKS AND BORDERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES,** especially concerned with the Sale of Country Houses and Estates.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, I, Station Road, Reading, Tel. 4441.

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**DEVON and S.W. COUNTIES.** For Selected Lists of PROPERTIES.—RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., F.A.I., Exeter (Tel. 3204).

**DEVON and WEST DORSET.** Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with Messrs. SAXBYS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

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**LEICESTERSHIRE and NORTHANTS.—HOLLOWAY, PRICE & Co. (B. G. GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I.),** Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Est. 1809.)

**SHROPSHIRE,** border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., write the Principal Agents—HALL, WATERIDGE AND OWEN, LTD., Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081.)

**SUFFOLK and EASTERN COUNTIES.** WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. (Tel.: Ipswich 4334.)

**SUSSEX, SURREY, HAMPSHIRE and KENT.** To buy or sell a Country Estate, House or Cottage in these Counties, consult A. T. UNDERWOOD & Co., Three Ridges, Sussex (Crawley 528), amalgamated with JOHN DOWLER & Co., Petersfield, Bants (Petersfield 359).

**SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.** JARVIS & Co., of Haywards Heath, specialise in High-class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands. Tel. 700.

**WEST COUNTRY AND MIDDLESEX.** Apply Leading Agents: CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRIS, of Shrewsbury. Tel.: Shrewsbury 2061 (2 lines).

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LONDON, W.1.

## CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1876

### THE BURROUGH COURT ESTATE Near MELTON MOWBRAY, LEICESTERSHIRE

The Residence of the late VISCOUNT FURNESS.

In a first-class hunting district.

About 2¼ hours by rail to London.

Occupying a magnificent site about 500 ft. above sea level.

THE RESIDENCE, which has been damaged by fire, will be Sold in its existing condition. CAPITAL HUNTING AND STUD STABLES. Two excellent lodges. Modern home farm. Several cottages. Aeroplane hangar and landing field. Main electric light and power. Modern drainage.

#### About 514 ACRES

The above FREEHOLD ESTATE will be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a Whole, or in Lots, on September 26, 1944, at Melton Mowbray. Particulars of Sale, 1s. each.

Solicitors: Messrs. MIDDLETON & Co., 52, John Street, Sunderland.

Auctioneers: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

Grosvenor 1553  
(4 lines)

## GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

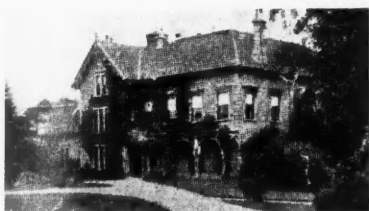
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25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
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SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL, INSTITUTION, ETC.  
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN IN THE WEST COUNTRY  
Somerset. Magnificent views over Bristol Channel.

#### HANDSOME STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE



24½ ACRES

Early possession by arrangement.

Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SON, 25, Mount Street, W.1.  
(A 7288)

approached by winding drive, and containing large hall with gallery landing, 5 reception, 10 bed, 2 baths, good offices. Electric light, central heating, gas, main water, modern drainage.

PICTURESQUE AND INEXPENSIVE GARDENS, sloping towards the Channel with woodland walks, lodge, stabling, garages, and useful set of farm buildings; excellent pasture fields; in all

#### MIDDLESEX

On the Banks of the Thames, with private Lagoon and Boathouse.

#### AN UNIQUE RESIDENCE

approached by long drive

Fine hall, lounge-dining-room, 3 bed (room for 2 more in roof), 2 baths, splendid offices. All main services. Telephone.

Orchard, lawns with tennis court. Tea-house on river bank

In all about

2½ ACRES

Cottage with living-room, 2 bed, bath, adjoining double garage.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, PRICE £7,000

Possession by arrangement after the war.

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(A 4471)



16, ARCADE STREET,  
IPSWICH  
Ipswich 4334

#### GENTLEMAN'S HOME AND ENORMOUS PROFITS

A really exclusive property.

EASY REACH CAMBRIDGE AND NEWMARKET. 490 ACRES, rich pasture, arable, and some matured orcharding in first-rate condition. GENTLEMAN'S ATTRACTIVE HOME in lovely surroundings with main services and modern conveniences. Excellent buildings, foreman's house, cottages. FREEHOLD. Possession Lady Day.

WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

VERY CHARMING DEVON ESTATE, 280 ACRES. STONE RESIDENCE. 4 reception, 6 bedrooms. Electric light, etc., and farmery. House and home farm about 100 acres in hand, remainder let. £12,500

WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

#### FEW MILES SUSSEX COAST

CHARMING RESIDENCE WITH FARMERY. 3 reception, 6 or 7 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.). Main services. Beautiful gardens and a really delightful home with a nice little farmery. 21 ACRES in all. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,500 or near. Early possession.

WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

## WOODCOCKS

#### WONDERFUL VIEWS OVER ENGLISH CHANNEL

A seaside and country home and excellent farm.

By AUCTION, OCTOBER 3, at ASHFORD GROVE FARM, ARPINGE

3 miles from Folkestone, comprising an ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM of 127 ACRES, well watered (8 acres woodlands). Delightfully situated Superior Residence and extensive buildings with cowshed to comply with accredited requirements. Early Possession. Further details of the Auctioneers, Messrs. WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

#### 4 MILES DEVON COAST

Lovely Lyme Regis District.

GENTLEMAN'S ATTRACTIVE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM, 147 ACRES, mostly pasture with streams. Interesting stone house of some character in beautiful setting with modern comforts. Good buildings. FREEHOLD, £6,500. Early possession. Just inspected.

WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,  
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1  
Mayfair 5411

SURREY. 3 miles Station, Camberley 5. CHARMING WELL DESIGNED MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 dressing rooms (easily made extra bedrooms). All mains, central heating. Beautifully timbered grounds 13 ACRES. 2 garages, stabling with flat. Early possession. FREEHOLD, £7,500. Inspected and recommended by WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1 (Mayfair 5411).

Within one hour of London.

OUTSKIRTS HANTS TOWN, 1 mile Station. PLEASING ELIZABETHAN STYLE RESIDENCE. 3 reception, billiards room, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 staff rooms. Main services, central heating. Delightful grounds 30 ACRES. Garage 2-3 cars, stabling, etc. Early possession. Part land ripe valuable post-war development. Would sell with 14½ acres only.

Inspected and recommended by

Messrs. WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

(Tel.: Mayfair 5411.)

#### COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

GENTLEMAN SEEKS ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE, West Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Berks or Herts—Essex borders. 3-4 reception rooms, 8-10 bedrooms, 2-3 baths, 10-14 ACRES. Garage and stabling, cottage desired. Possession not later than May, 1945. Will pay up to £10,000.—H. G. R. B. c/o WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 5411.)

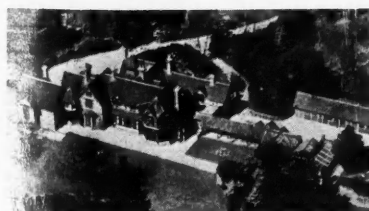
## F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

#### FARNHAM AND GUILDFORD

Panoramic views for 30 miles, near Hog's Back.



ELIZABETHAN STYLE RESIDENCE in good order. 3 fine reception rooms, 8-10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Cottage. Garage. Walled kitchen gardens. Mature trees and shrubs, hundreds of rare plants, and paddock. 18 ACRES. FREEHOLD £11,500. Early occupation.—Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (entrance in Sackville Street). Tel.: Regent 2481.

#### Easy Reach of HENLEY and OXFORD

A MINIATURE ESTATE OF 14 ACRES with modern well-equipped HOUSE. 3 reception, 5 bed (fitted basins), 2 bath. Central heating. Mains. Garage. Farmery. Productive garden and rich pasture. 14 ACRES. £7,000, with possession.—F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (entrance in Sackville Street). Tel.: Regent 2481.

#### NORFOLK—NEAR MAIN LINE

£4,250 (or offer).—BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE AND 34 ACRES. 8 bed, bath, 3 large reception rooms. Garages, stabling, cottage. Mill building (let). Electric light. Productive gardens. Possession.—F. L. MERCER AND CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

#### DEVON BEAUTY SPOT near BOVEY TRACEY

1 mile Station. 650 ft. up.

MODERN COTTAGE. 3 reception, 5 bed, bath. Main services. Garage. Charming walled-in garden. 1 ACRE. Possession. £5,000.—F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (entrance in Sackville Street). Regent 2481.

#### DORSET-DEVON Borders. Near the Sea.

Convenient for Market Town.



SUPERIOR STONE-BUILT COTTAGE. Beautiful situation. 4 bed, bath, 2 reception. Buildings (away from house). Electric light. Productive and pretty gardens, paddocks, 15 ACRES. £5,000. Early possession.—F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (entrance in Sackville Street). Tel.: Regent 2481.

23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor  
1441

### BEAUTIFUL PART OF SUSSEX

*Perfect seclusion, high up on a Southern slope with glorious views. About 35 miles London.*

#### FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER



8 best bedrooms, day and night nurseries, 5 bathrooms, 5 staff bedrooms, 4 reception and billiards room. Squash court. Central heating throughout. Main electricity and water. Entrance lodge.

Garages for 7 cars, chauffeur's and gardener's accommodation. Set within LOVELY OLD GARDENS, surrounded by FINELY TIMBERED PARK with 5-ACRE LAKE.

One of the most beautiful medium-sized estates in the Home Counties.

**320 ACRES**

For SALE with post-war possession and for an immediate deal the

**VERY LOW PRICE OF £17,500 will be accepted.**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### RURAL SURREY

*IN A NOTEDLY BEAUTIFUL DISTRICT. HIGH UP. PERFECT SECLUSION. NEAR BUS ROUTE AND STATION. FAST TRAINS TO CITY AND WEST END.*  
**BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM AND CHARACTER**

Every modern comfort and convenience. Choice panelling and fireplaces. Luxurious bathrooms. Parquet floors. Fitted washbasins in bedrooms. Radiators throughout.

10 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, LOUNGE AND CHARMING RECEPTION ROOMS.

2 modern cottages. Stabling. Garage for several cars. SET WITHIN LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND SURROUNDED BY COMMON.

*The whole place is in perfect order throughout and is undoubtedly one of the most charming small properties in the Home Counties.*

**ABOUT 12 ACRES**

**FOR SALE**

Owner's Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1

OXFORD  
4637/8.

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING  
NORTON  
39

### HAMPSHIRE-SUSSEX BORDERS

*London 45 miles.*

#### A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

**CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE** containing 3-4 reception rooms, 14 principal bedrooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, etc. Electric light from private plant. Ample water supply. Central heating. Telephone. Good stabling, outbuildings and garage. Very fine old barn (approx. 122 ft. long). Squash racquets court with gallery. 6 cottages. Delightful well-timbered pleasure grounds, orchard, tennis courts and kitchen garden. Good arable land (formerly pasture) in convenient-sized enclosures; also woods and plantations containing a considerable quantity of excellent timber providing fine cover for game.

**IN ALL ABOUT 415 ACRES**

Property is now let (the residence being occupied by an evacuated school) at a total rental of **£650 19s. p.a.**

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

### WEST OXFORDSHIRE

*Oxford 8 miles.*

**A PLEASING STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** (with later addition). 2 sitting-rooms, billiards room, 4 principal bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, bathroom, 5 good attic bedrooms. Main electric light and power. Good water supply. Partial central heating. Telephone. Garage, barn and stabling. Stone-built service cottage. Pleasure grounds, kitchen garden, fruit trees, and large paddock, in all nearly **5 ACRES**. **PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,500** Vacant Possession upon completion.

Apply: The Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

### OUTSKIRTS OF OXFORDSHIRE MARKET TOWN

*London 45 miles.*

**A WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE** (1903) in secluded position. 3 sitting-rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 attic bedrooms. Main electric light, main water supply. Telephone. Partial central heating. Garage, stabling and outbuildings. Garden, kitchen garden, orchard, and 11-acre paddock, in all about **13 ACRES**. **PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,500**. Vacant Possession upon completion.

Apply: The Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

Central  
9344/5/6/7

## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.  
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:  
Farebrother, London

### SURREY

*In a favoured district near the Kent Border. London 20 miles.*

#### AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, lounge hall, billiards room and 2 reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN SERVICES.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE. GARAGE.

WELL LAID-OUT GROUNDS. GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

**ABOUT 1 1/2 ACRES**

**FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD**

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Recommended by the Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4

### BUCKS

*In an attractive situation. About 22 miles from London.*

#### MODERN HOUSE

5 bedrooms, bathroom, 4 reception rooms. Companies' electricity and water. Modern drainage.

2 GARAGES.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS. IN ALL NEARLY

**3 ACRES**

**PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD**

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Euston 7000)

## MAPLE & Co., LTD.,

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1  
(Regent 4685)

### BUCKS

*About 28 miles from Town, close to a favourite part of the Thames, 4 miles from Marlow. Near golf courses.*

#### TO BE SOLD

**A VERY FINE HOUSE OF MODERATE SIZE**, on 2 floors only and in first-class order. It has: Outer and inner halls, tastefully decorated drawing-room, beautiful lounge or dance-room, fine dining-room, 7 bedrooms, dressing-room, day and night nurseries or bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Fine offices with maids' sitting-room. CENTRAL HEATING. OAK FLOORS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. Garages for 2 cars. Attractive Bungalow-cottage.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS of 2 1/2 ACRES with lawns, fine rose gardens, lily pond, tennis court, kitchen garden and orchard.

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

### TO LET FURNISHED MIGHT BE SOLD

#### SUSSEX DOWNS

**A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE** in gardens, woodland and meadows of **30 ACRES**. 3 very fine reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating, electric light. Good garage. Immediate possession.—MAPLE & Co., as above.

#### WINCHMORE HILL, MIDDLESEX

*In the nicest part of this convenient district.*

#### FOR SALE

**ATTRACTIVE HOUSE** with panelled lounge hall, drawing-room, dining-room, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Parquet floors. Basins in bedrooms. Large garage. Nice garden.—Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.



Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341  
(10 lines)

**BETWEEN TORQUAY (6½ Miles) and BRIXHAM (2½ Miles)**  
Adjoining the beautiful River Dart with lovely views. Close to Torbay and Churston Station and Golf Links.



## PART OF THE GREENWAY ESTATE

Comprising AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 236 ACRES

WITH A LOVELY SITUATION ADJOINING THE RIVER DART. GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, 6 bed and bath. Good stone-built steading. Excellently arranged  
shippens for 18. Danish Style Pigsty. Cottage. Very fertile red land. PARKLIKE MEADOWS SLOPING TO RIVER, WITH DEEP-WATER YACHT ANCHORAGE.

## ANOTHER GOOD FARM OF 70 ACRES

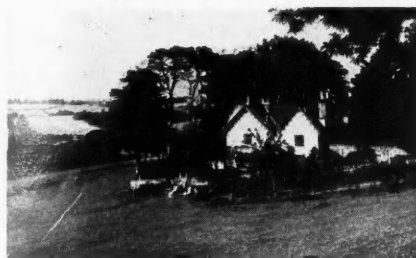
EXCELLENT HOUSE. 5 beds, bath. EXCELLENT MODERN STONE BUILDINGS. Shippens for 13. 5 ACRES ORCHARDING. Rich dairying and market  
gardening land. UNIQUE HOLDING ADJOINING A LOVELY BAY ON THE ESTUARY OF THE DART. 16 ACRES. ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, 4 beds.  
MOST ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES IN VILLAGE. All services laid on or available. Let at low rents. Butcher's Shop and builders' premises. Let to a good tenantry.  
No outgoings. RIPE BUILDING LAND AND SITES WITH LOVELY VIEWS. ALL SERVICES. CHARMING AND VALUABLE WOODLANDS.

ALTOGETHER about 415 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE  
OR IN LOTS (if not previously disposed of)  
by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., at the  
VILLAGE INSTITUTE, GALMPTON, on  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1944, at p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Hooper & Wollen, Carlton House,  
Torquay.  
Land Agent: D. M. Waterson, Esq., Estate Office,  
Churston, S. Devon.

Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square,  
London, W.1. Illustrated Particulars, price 2s. 6d.



LOWER GREENWAY FARMHOUSE.



GALMPTON MILL

## HEREFORDSHIRE

TO TRUSTEES, COLLEGIATE SOCIETIES, HOSPITAL BENEVOLENT AND SIMILAR FUNDS

A FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

NO LARGE RESIDENCE

IN 2 BLOCKS, COMPRISING ABOUT 1,773 ACRES, AND PRODUCING AN INCOME OF APPROX. £2,622 PER ANNUM

ALL SOUND LAND LET TO ESTABLISHED TENANTS

ATTRACTIVE OLD SUPERIOR FARMHOUSES

IN THE WELL-KNOWN GOLDEN VALLEY

THREE FARMS, ONE WITH FINE PERIOD HOUSE, HOMESTEADS AND BUILDINGS, SEVERAL SMALLHOLDINGS, COTTAGES AND	AREA	RENTS
92 ACRES OF WOODLAND WITH GOOD TIMBER. SMALL TITHE AND LAND TAX £85 PER ANNUM ... ..	1,052 ACRES	£1,349

IN THE UPPER WYE VALLEY, 12 MILES FROM HEREFORD

THREE FARMS WITH HOMESTEADS AND BUILDINGS, SEVERAL SMALLHOLDINGS AND COTTAGES AND NEARLY 50 ACRES OF	721 ACRES	£1,273
WOODLAND WITH GOOD TIMBER. TITHE AND LAND TAX £119 10s. 0d. PER ANNUM ... ..	1,773 ACRES	£2,622

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY. Plans, particulars and arrangements for viewing of the joint Sole Agents:

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1. (Grosvenor 1032), and JOHN D WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Mayfair 6341).

## HAMPSHIRE

Andover district. Andover Junction 2 miles.

THE VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY

WELL-KNOWN AS

THE PENTON LODGE ESTATE of some 824 ACRES

Situated north-west of Andover and including  
THE ATTRACTIVE SMALL MANSION of  
Georgian character, seated in nicely timbered  
park, together with three principal farms,  
accommodation lands, village holdings, cottages  
and a secondary residence known as

### PENTON MANOR

Whole let at and producing £1,089 8s.  
per annum.

Including the Mansion (at present under  
requisition) or the Sporting Rights and  
Cottages and Lands in hand.



To be SOLD by AUCTION (unless  
previously disposed of privately)  
at THE GUILDHALL, ANDOVER,  
SEPTEMBER 25, by Messrs.  
ALLAN HERBERT & SON and  
JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (acting in  
conjunction).

Solicitors: Messrs. FOYER, WHITE & PRESCOTT,  
8, Lygon Place, Grosvenor Gardens, London,  
S.W.1.

Auctioneers' Offices: Messrs. ALLAN HERBERT  
and SON, Market Place, Andover (Tel.: Andover  
2102); JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley  
Square, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 6341).  
Particulars price 2s. 6d.

Regent  
4304

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

## BORDERS OF EPPING FOREST

*In a choice position on high ground commanding extensive views over beautifully wooded undulating country.*

## A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

erected under the supervision of a well-known architect.

With lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, sun lounge, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main Services. 2 Garages. Stabling for 5. Tastefully laid-out gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, woodland, etc. In all

ABOUT 3½ ACRES  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

NOTE: A nearby cottage could be purchased if required. Full details from OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,462)

## SURREY—20 MILES OUT

Near to a bus route and within convenient reach of the station.

## A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

OCCUPYING A SPLENDID POSITION OBTAINING THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF SUN

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths.

## All Main Services

## Garage

Charming well laid out garden in splendid order and extending to ABOUT 1 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500

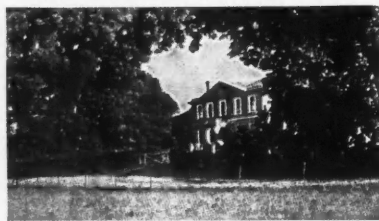
Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,481)

## WEST SUSSEX

*In a delightful position high up, facing south and commanding lovely views.*

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE INCLUDING A GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE

seated amidst parklike surroundings.



3 reception, billiards room, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Main Water.

## Central Heating.

3 cottages, stabling, delightful gardens and grounds with lake, open-air swimming bath, walled kitchen garden, woodland, parklands and rich water meadows bounded by a river, in all about 120 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN &amp; MERCER. (16,100)

## WILTS-GLOS BORDERS

*In a much favoured district, a few miles from Cirencester.*

DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE OF COTSWOLD TYPE

4 reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

## Model Farmery.

Delightful gardens, excellent pasture. In all

About 40 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

The Property is at present under requisition by the War Department.

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,100)

## EAST SUSSEX

*Beautifully situated some 400 ft. up, commanding panoramic views of the Downs and Sea.*

LOVELY OLD ELIZABETHAN HOUSE Brought to Modern Standards of Comfort and Luxury

4 reception, 11 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms.

Main Electricity. Central Heating. First-class Water Supply.

Cottage. Garage for 6 cars.

Delightful well-maintained gardens, including kitchen garden, soft fruit, fully stocked orchards, En Tout C.

Tennis Court, Magnificent Swimming Pool.

Pasture and Arable. In all

NEARLY 28 ACRES

More Land Available if Required

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000

Would be Sold Fully Furnished.

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,475)

And at  
ALDERSHOT

## ALFRED PEARSON &amp; SON

FLEET, HANTS. Tel.: 118.

And at  
FARNBOROUGH

## IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

A CHOICE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE in excellent condition and in a high residential position. 20 minutes from Station (1 hour Waterloo). 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, etc. Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. 2 garages. Easily worked garden.

FREEHOLD £6,500

To include fittings. Recommended.

## FOR POST-WAR OCCUPATION

THE AGENTS HAVE SEVERAL REQUISITIONED PROPERTIES FOR SALE which should appeal to applicants wishing to secure a residence now in readiness for possession after the war.

PRICES FROM £2,000

## FARNBOROUGH, HANTS

COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE. 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom (h. and c.), large sitting room, dining room, etc. All main services. Garage and out-buildings. Inexpensive grounds with woodland, in all 2½ ACRES with valuable frontages.

FREEHOLD 4,000 gns.

Furniture available if wanted.

## WANTED

THE AGENTS have a large number of genuine applicants willing to purchase immediately and are particularly anxious to find suitable properties in the following districts:

## NORTH HANTS

GOOD COUNTRY RESIDENCE

with 7-8 bedrooms and few acres. Price up to £10,000 Ref. H.

GLOUCESTER, SOMERSET or DORSET  
WELL FITTED MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE

Having 9-10 bedrooms, 2 Cottages and a minimum of 10 ACRES £10,000 Ref. L.

## HANTS or BERKS

COMMODIOUS HOUSE FOR SCHOOL

25 bedrooms. Must have large rooms. £12,000 Ref. W.

HANTS, BERKS or HOME COUNTIES  
PICTURESQUE COUNTRY COTTAGE

Having few but large rooms. 1-2 ACRES, or something smaller to add to or derelict cottage to convert. Ref. N.

Usual Commission required. Prompt Personal Attention given.

## SUITABLE FOR BOYS' SCHOOL

IN A GOOD RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT where there is a growing demand for a boys' school. Well equipped residence having 16 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, large lounge, 3 fine reception rooms, 2 classrooms, etc. 8 ACRES.

FREEHOLD, ONLY £8,500

With possession after the war.

## FLEET, HANTS

A CHOICE LITTLE PROPERTY occupying a unique position and ideal for retirement. 3 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 2 good reception rooms, etc. Main services, garage. A very easily managed garden.

FREEHOLD £4,500

with immediate possession.

## SALMON FISHING

SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE with valuable frontage to well-known river. Gloucester. 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Good outbuildings. 3 cottages. 18 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £7,000

With possession.

## TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861.

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

## DAIRY AND PIG FARM

60 ACRES

SOUTH BUCKS. 20 miles London. WELL-EQUIPPED FARM. Well-built Residence. 8 bed, 2 bath, 4 reception. Main electricity. 3 cottages, garages, 7 loose boxes, cowhouses for 26, pighouses and yards for 1,000. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, with early possession.

TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (13,029)

£3,500 FREEHOLD, OR £4,500 TO INCLUDE FURNITURE.

SUITABLE SCHOOL, ETC. POSSESSION IN MONTH

NORTH HANTS, 1 mile station. MODERN ARCHITECT - DESIGNED RESIDENCE, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms. Main water, electricity and drainage. Garage. Stable. Garden.

TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,770)

SALMON AND TROUT FISHING AND HUNTING AND SHOOTING AVAILABLE

DEVON. 10 miles Barnstaple. 600 ft. up, delightful views. For Sale, attractive Residence. Billiard room, 4 reception, 2 bath, 9 bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, etc. Central heating, petrol gas. Telephone. Garage, stabling. Nicely timbered grounds, rich pastures, arable and woods. 85 ACRES (45 acres let). Inspected and recommended.

TRESIDDER &amp; CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (4391)

## WELLESLEY-SMITH &amp; CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING

Reading 4112

ONE OF THE CHOICEST AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES WITH WELL RESTORED

## SMALL PERIOD HOUSE

IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF WARWICKSHIRE

Very privately offered, a famous ENGLISH FARM noted for its fertility, together with the finely placed small Period House of Tudor origin. 3 spacious reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Co.s' electricity and water. Garage, stabling, etc., and well-kept gardens. The agricultural portion is one of the best-farmed in England, and present owner would be willing (if desired) to manage this area until new occupier could fully take over. The total area is over 260 ACRES, FREEHOLD, AND THE PRICE IS £22,000.

The property is within easy reach of Birmingham.

WELLESLEY-SMITH &amp; CO., as above.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

## BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY

Kensington  
0152-3SPECIAL OFFER  
GENTLEMAN'S DEVON FARM  
£5,500, OPEN TO OFFER  
AS IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED  
NEAR OKEHAMPTON

Quite exceptional property, 81 acres (42 grass) in complete ring fence. Charming and most superior residence in attractive garden (2 rec., 4 bed, bath, elec. light, etc.). Excellent accredited buildings and bailiff's cottage. All in first-class condition. Early possession. Only just available and rarely is such an attractive property offered. Merits special attention and prompt inspection. BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

## IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN, SAY, 100 YEARS AGO

That is to say, the peaceful setting it holds, near to a picturesque "time lost" little village, less than 35 miles from London, amidst Surrey's beautiful scenery but away from all the "built-upness" generally associated within so easy a mileage of Town. A truly lovely small HOUSE of CHARACTER, 16th-century, in perfect order, some £3,000 having been expended in permanent improvements. Lounge hall with oak beams and large open fireplace. Delightful dining and drawing rooms (in the same character). The domestic part, so well arranged, includes a large light kitchen with "Aga" and other modern equipment. 5 very charming bedrooms, mostly with deep fitted wardrobe cupboards. 2 modern bathrooms. Complete central heating. Main water and electric light. The approach to this most picturesque little domain is by a drive. There is also a pretty cottage, and very nice old-world gardens. Garage and farmery. About 30 ACRES, mostly pasture. Possession will be given at once. The property is FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

GENTLEMAN'S FARM  
UNDER 1 HOUR LONDON

BERKS. Very favourite part, near first-class market. Nearly 160 ACRES, half grass. GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE. 3 reception, 6 bed, bath, main water and electricity. Accredited ties for about 40 with electric light. Two cottages. In a most convenient and valuable position. Admirable. Suit gentleman requiring first-class farm within daily access of London.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
with possession.

BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)



ESTATE

HARRODS

OFFICES

Kensington 1490  
 Telegrams:  
 "Estate, Harrods, London."

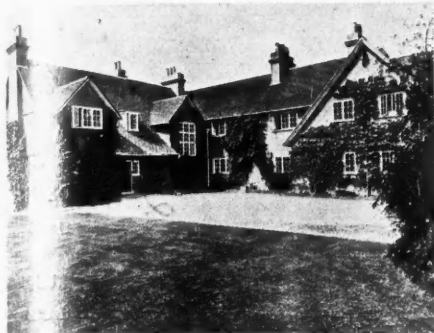
KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE  
 62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet  
 and Haslemere  
 Offices

## NEWBURY DISTRICT

c.2

*In a quietly retired position but with good bus service passing the property.*



## A DIGNIFIED HOUSE

OCCUPYING A VERY FINE POSITION AND  
 COMMANDING WONDERFUL VIEWS.

3 reception, 10 bedrooms, bathroom, maids' sitting-  
 room.

Main electricity.

WELL WATER WITH ELECTRIC PUMP.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE. STABLING. FARMERY.

ENTRANCE LODGE. 4 COTTAGES.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE  
 GROUNDS



WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN GARDEN AND AN AREA OF PARKLAND AND WOODLAND IN ALL ABOUT

50 ACRES

FREEHOLD, £12,000

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH ABOUT 10 ACRES.

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

## LEWES 4 MILES

c.2

*On the outskirts of a pretty village with frequent bus services to all parts.*

## MODERN ARCHITECT-BUILT HOUSE

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER

2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY AND CENTRAL HEATING. HEATED  
 GARAGE.

MATURED GARDEN of about 1 ACRE

WITH MANY FRUIT TREES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,000

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

## AMERSHAM

c.2

*In a quietly retired position yet within 10 minutes' walk of Station and only two minutes  
 walk of local buses.*

## MODERN COPY SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

2 RECEPTION, 6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

WELL-STOCKED GARDEN of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  OF AN ACRE

FREEHOLD, £6,500

VACANT POSSESSION.

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

## OXTED, SURREY

c.4

*40 minutes Town, 1 mile Station. Retired situation near a  
 large Common.*



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE  
 Large lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bath-  
 room. Maid's sitting-room. Good offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. GAS. COMPANY'S  
 WATER.

TELEPHONE. MAIN DRAINAGE. GOOD GARAGE.  
 GARDENER'S COTTAGE, ETC. CENTRAL HEATING.

## CHARMING GROUNDS

WELL-TIMBERED LAWNS, CHOICE SHRUBBERIES.

KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD, ETC. In all

1½ ACRES

COMMENDED AS A REALLY NICE PROPERTY.

## FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.  
 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

## ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

c.4

*High ground. Extensive views. Ideal for private  
 residence or school.*

SOLIDLY BUILT AND BEAUTIFULLY  
APPOINTED RESIDENCE

with suite of 6 reception rooms, 12 to 15 bed and dressing  
 rooms, 4 bathrooms, model offices and one servants' bath-  
 room. Electric light, excellent water, good drainage.  
 Independent hot water. Entrance lodge. First-rate  
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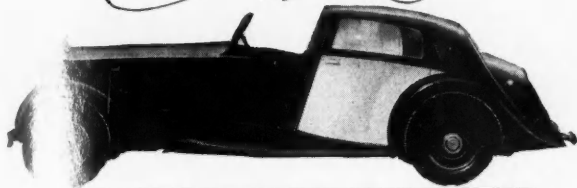


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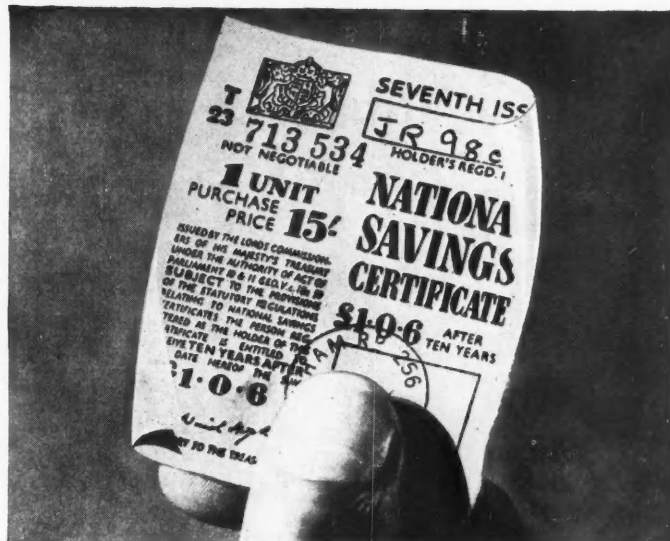
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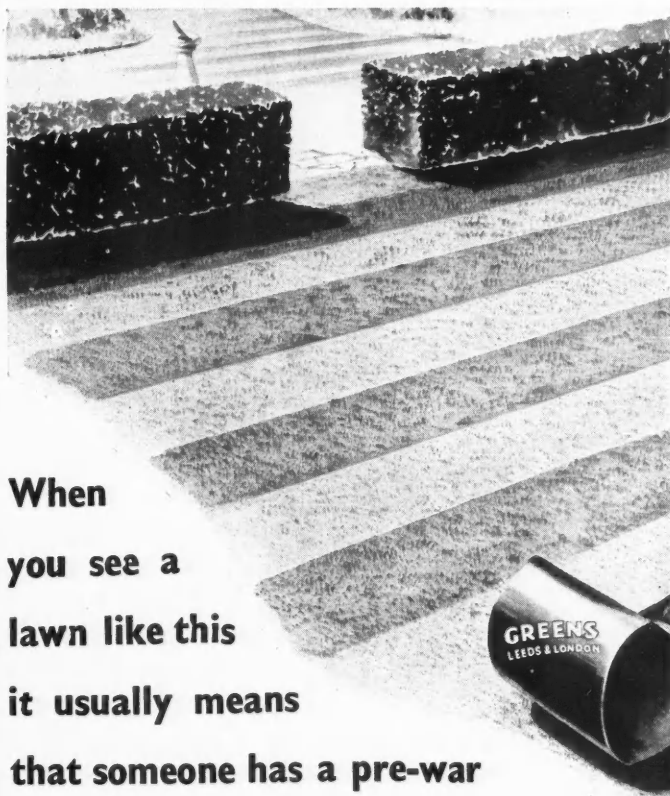
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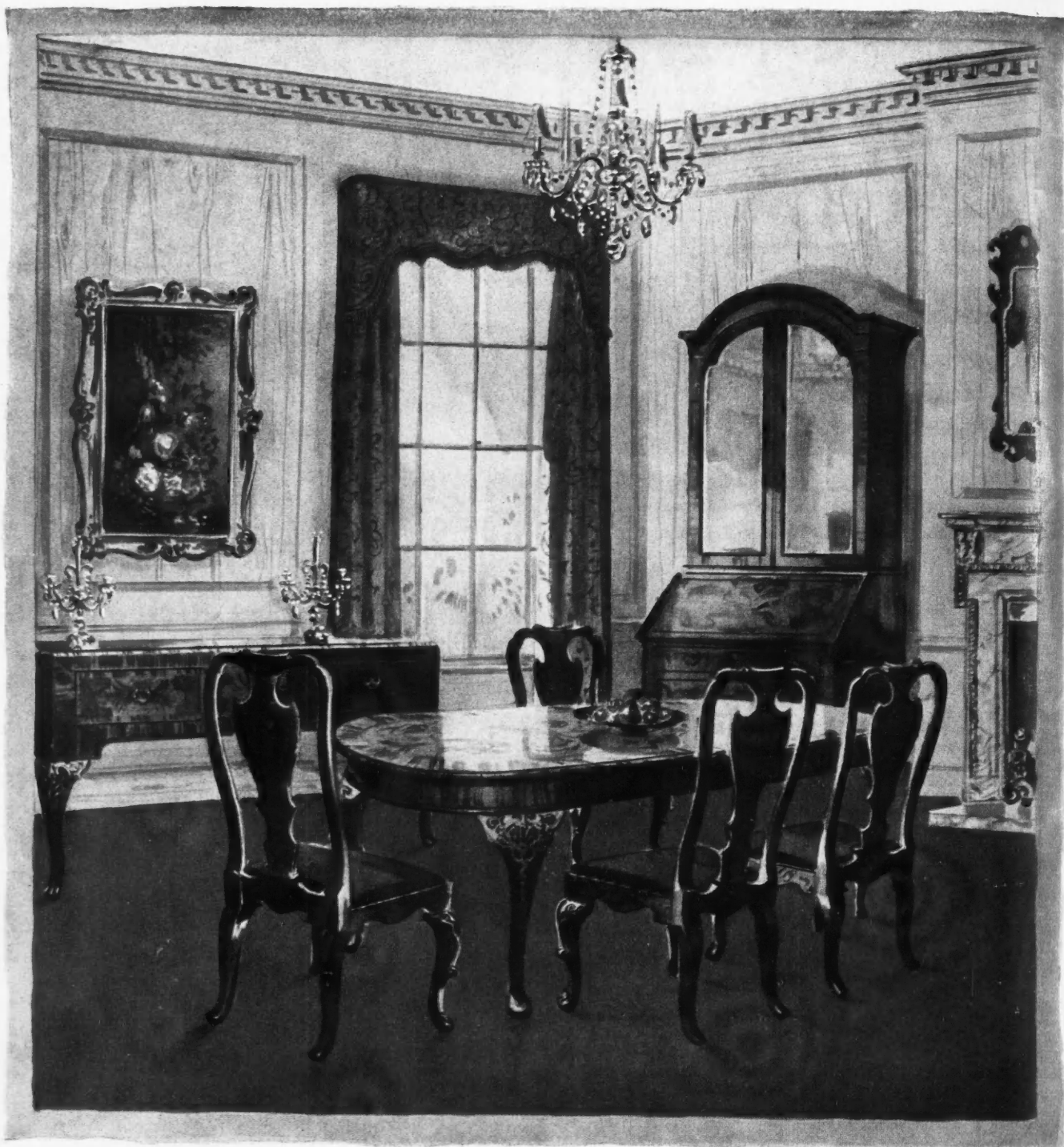
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCVI. No. 2487

SEPTEMBER 15, 1944



*Harlip*

## MRS. ROGER WAKE

Mrs. Wake, whose marriage to Lieutenant Roger Wake, R.N., second son of Major-General Sir Hereward and Lady Wake of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire, took place in July, is the younger daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Wynne Finch of Voelas, Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales.

# COUNTRY LIFE

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## COME TO BRITAIN

MOST of us would like Britain to be more visited, our national beauties, institutions, and character to be better appreciated, and to welcome warmly overseas kinsmen and friends to whom we owe so much. We love and are proud of our land, and want others to share our feelings. Moreover, it is tolerably clear that the national financial position, what with lost overseas assets and the vital need to maintain full employment in spite of a prospective trade deficit of perhaps £300,000,000 annually, is such that the invisible exports represented by the tourist industry will be highly desirable. Even before the war, tourists are estimated in certain years to have been worth £30,000,000 a year to us (as against £80,000,000 to France, £63,000,000 to Canada, and £37,000,000 to U.S.A.), in spite of the manifold discouragements to coming to Britain: a source of income capable, under improved conditions after the war, of being greatly increased. A memorandum issued by the Travel Development Association (*Britain—Destination of Tourists?* 2s.), sets at 80,000,000 people those with "some predisposition, however slight, to be interested in Britain" and consequently to come here.

But this small island is already thickly populated and will be faced immediately after the war with a home demand for internal travel and holiday services that will exceed supply by a huge margin. The Holidays With Pay Act alone will add from 10 to 20 millions to the relatively small number enjoying holidays with pay previously. Many resorts have suffered materially from war-time damage or use and need wholesale rehabilitation, as do the majority of hotels. These, even before the war, were notorious in most cases for low standards of service and high charges, though this was primarily due to restrictions and burdens imposed by short-sighted government. If, therefore, the national hotel system is not only to re-equip itself but also meet a vastly increased demand, the Association considers that "a complete process of reform will be necessary" not only of licensing, taxation and rating laws, but of the Government's attitude to tourists and hotels generally.

The memorandum, while not suggesting a complete solution of the problem of home holiday-makers versus overseas tourists, makes three proposals. The Government should develop, instead of as at present hindering, the national tourist industry as a matter of policy. (Why, for example, had visitors to pay a 10-dollar fee for a visa to stay in this country, while every other let them in free or for a trifling charge?) An official national tourist organisation to be set up, possibly on the lines of those of Continental countries which, in some instances, were financed by the State and had a director of Ministerial rank. And, in this frame-

work, the hotel system to be recognised by the Government as rendering a service to the nation and to be encouraged, by relaxation of some regulations and by concessions in taxation, to offer inducements up to international standards. It is incredible, but apparently a fact, that British hotels used to be unable to offer acceptable commissions to foreign travel agencies, with the result that these naturally directed their customers to hotels elsewhere willing to pay a 10 per cent. commission.

Air travel is going to revolutionise mobility. We are no longer an island. Political considerations necessitate close and friendly contact with, for example, the people of Russia no less than with our own Dominions and the Middle West of America, not to speak of the rest of the world. And

in our halls is hung  
Armoury of the invincible knights of old;  
we speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke,  
we have glories the world rightly desires to see for itself. Is it to be turned away because we are "full up," have "no beer" (or only at peculiar hours), and because the timing of school holidays results in our filling the hotels ourselves just when the ships come home?

## WORDS ON A WINDOW PANE

*To know the tree the lightning cracks  
That gives the bough to the swung axe  
That piles the cart that feeds the flame  
That wills its ashes to the same  
Dark need of earth that yet shall be  
Used and delivered of a tree—*

This is the house that God built.

*To feel around the candlestick  
That holds the match that gives the wick  
A listening-for-someone eye  
That looks on nightmares quietly—  
For all re-entries into night,  
For meditation in sweet light,*

This is the house.

*To know the stream that fills the pool  
That fills the jug that fills the bowl  
That fills the cupped and thoughtful palms  
With water gentle as an alms—  
The house of the good life must be  
Even so in all simplicity.*

This is.

LAURENCE WHISTLER.

## LANDOWNERS AND THE PLANNING BILL

IT is quite clear that the Central Landowners' Association prefers the Planning Bill as it is—though they make some serious objections in detail—to the Bill as it would be if revised to suit the views of the local authorities. Their general contention that, outside "blitzed" areas, the retention of good agricultural land for agricultural purposes is of greater national importance than rapidity in the compulsory acquisition of land, leads them strenuously to oppose the suggestion that "blitzed" and "blighted" areas should be treated alike and that the procedure for all purposes should be assimilated on the exceptionally drastic lines proposed in the Bill for blitzed areas. Nor do they agree that the financial basis of the Bill is "totally inadequate." They maintain, on the contrary, that the financial lay-out is a logical one and that it would be unfair to the general body of tax-payers if heavy expense were incurred by the central government for purely local objects—except in the case of the blitzed areas. As for the criticism that, unless central help is much more substantial than the Bill proposes, the reconstruction of areas of bad lay-out will be unduly held up, they make the sound point that, so long as labour and materials are severely limited, there is danger in trying to move too fast. Naturally the assessment of compensation is carefully considered. The C.L.A. take the view that the "1939 ceiling" clauses should be modified as envisaged in the Uthwatt Report—"1939 value" should in fact be substituted for "1939 price"—and they ask for an overriding provision that no land should be compulsorily acquired at less than its post-war agricultural value. It is also important to notice their objections to the Bill's placing restrictions on farm buildings. They see the

possibility of new functional designs, based on the use of steel, concrete and asbestos, being prejudiced by the aesthetic predilections of planning authorities.

## VANISHED BOUNDARIES

IN the days when we feared invasion and our signposts had to go lest they help the enemy, some excess of zeal was occasionally shown, as witness the public-house not far from Waterloo Station that suddenly became "The Hero of" and then a blank. Now it appears that among these almost too well meaning persons were some who, in order to make perfectly sure that the Germans should lose their way, removed the boundary stones that marked the dividing line between one country parish and another. In other cases the stones were left but the inscriptions carefully obliterated. And now in these happier days when it is desired to set up the stones again many of them have vanished, the good old custom of beating the bounds cannot be carried out with due accuracy and parish councils are at their wits' end. It is a sad but undeniable fact that war-time tends to scrounging and that the distinction between scrounging and stealing is sometimes too fine to be appreciated; but who would steal a boundary stone and what would he do with it when he had stolen it? Can it be that the ghost of Mr. Pickwick has been ranging the country at night and digging up stones as he did in the case of his famous antiquarian discovery at Cobham? It seems unlikely, and besides, Mr. Pickwick was an honest man and paid Bill Stumps 10s. for it. The mystery remains impenetrable.

## GROW YOUR OWN PULLOVER

SOME years ago there was at Hughenden Church, Buckinghamshire, an altar-cloth stitched by a former rector's wife with hairs from her children's heads. Now comes the news that some 2,000 rugs, 2,500 pullovers, 1,000 carpets and 650 metres of suiting have been manufactured from human hair in Hungary—all this despite the fact that the hair of more than 1,000 people is needed to make a single rug. There was in the past a much larger international trade in hair than might be imagined. In the middle of the last century England imported about 100,000 lb. of human hair annually—chiefly to satisfy the needs of those who had too little. Auburn and gold were then the most expensive colours (as recently as 1935 an Austrian girl sold her 5-ft.-long tresses "of a remarkable Titian shade" for the record price of 25,000 francs), but in our time pure silver hair has usually been supreme at 40s. to 60s. an ounce. The finest hair was supposed to come from Northern Italy, where the peasants' diet of goats' milk and cheese was held to make their hair outstandingly silky and lustrous. But people would sell their hair, for one reason or another, in most countries from Scandinavia to Turkey; it may be recalled that just before the war of 1914-18 many Turkish women patriotically sold their hair to help to pay for the cost of building warships.

## BALM FOR LAWN TENNIS

ENOUGH rubber, some two tons, is being issued to the manufacturers, so it is said, to recondition 500,000 lawn-tennis balls. On many a court the game, if indulged in at all, must have been played with balls so green as to merge by natural camouflage in the surrounding scenery; some have perhaps further deteriorated by a night or two's sojourn in wet bushes. Lawn tennis in such conditions comes under the head of better than none at all, and yet to certain players of an outworn generation it may have brought back ancient memories and afforded a scope for low cunning. With such equipment the youthful player's fine, free, murderous drive off the high-bouncing ball is reduced to impotence; he who hits a mild little stroke with cut upon it can sometimes produce, particularly on an ill-kept lawn, something in the nature of a shooter. This modest and malignant triumph may soon come to an end. The reconditioned balls come, indeed, almost too late for this year, but what blessed things may not happen next summer!



# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS



Viscount Newport

## CLOUD OVER THIRLMERE, CUMBERLAND

**A** CORRESPONDENT from North Africa mentions some unusual duck-shooting amid the ruins of the once attractive little port of Tobruk in Cyrenaica, now, like so many other towns, a shell-torn waste. In the marsh to the north-west of the harbour is all the desolation and wreckage of a battle which lasted for months—derelict lorries and cars, rusted barbed wire, bomb fins, slit trenches and even where craters from bombs and shells. As it was winter-time and the rainy season, the slit trenches and bomb craters were one and all filled with water, and, if these artificial pools were approached carefully, it was possible to flush from them, at close range and bursting like a covey of grouse, packs of teal and wigeon. Normally there is insufficient fresh water lying on these marshes to attract the duck in any numbers, and it would seem that the incessant bombing of the place has improved the shooting amenities if it has done nothing else.

In the winter of 1940-41 I discovered the attraction that a bomb crater has for the duck family when some obliging German pilot dropped the largest thing they had in bombs those days in the middle of a most unproductive stretch of boggy heath land, which usually harbours nothing, as even the ubiquitous snipe has little use for what one might call virgin bog. When the big crater filled with water it held invariably for that shooting season half a dozen or so mallard and occasionally a small pack of teal, and owing to its heaped-up edge it was possible to flush the birds at close range.

**I** WAS reminded of the ducks' interest in newly-turned earth when my Indian runners of this summer grew to maturity. They were put in a new pen which had an attractive swimming pool constructed by the damming up of a small stream, and at the end of the first day's occupation I found the dam breached in the middle, and the pool dry. I imagined this was the work of some interfering boy, as the youthful male can never see a dam without desiring to release the water, and with the spade I built it up again with fresh earth. The following day the pool was dry once more with another wide breach in the middle. This went on regularly for several days until I discovered that the duck themselves were responsible, starting work on the dam immediately after breakfast, and gobbling away before nightfall some 3 ft. of wet earth in their search for worms and insects. I have baited likely areas for duck with barley before 1939, and with acorns since, but with only moderate results, and I am wondering if one would not obtain a better dividend for one's energies if one turned over spadefuls of turf along the edges of the pools.

**O**NE of the most attractive birds in this country is the unobtrusive little moorhen, who might aptly be described as the bird that always minds his own business. Wherever one may meet him—on the river, the loch, or the small pond in the corner of the field—he "keeps himself to himself" to a marked degree, and one never sees him engaged in noisy squabbles with other varieties. Duck are constantly in trouble with the hens, blackbirds spend their time arguing with the hushes over territorial rights, rooks and gulls have words over wireworm gleaning, the "Nax" great tit is obsessed with the idea that the "wish" blue tit has no right to exist, and

the robin sees off every species including his own; but the moorhen, with his jerking tail and contented cluck, is seemingly unaware of the presence of any other bird on his beat, and, like Switzerland, manages to keep well out of every disturbance.

**T**HE moorhen must be most catholic as regards his bill of fare, for one finds him on such a variety of waters. On a well-weeded chalk stream he comes ashore seldom, and spends most of his time searching for his food in the reed clumps, and on mid-stream islands of ranunculus. The last time I fished the evening rise I saw one of these birds maintaining its position in the middle of a swift run, dabbling its beak into the water, right, left and middle, at frequent intervals, and it seemed obvious that this moorhen was taking advantage of a hatch of nymphs which the trout as usual were ignoring. In Sussex, a county which is remarkable because practically every grass field has its tiny pond by one or other of the enclosing hedgerows, the moorhens which tenant these pools—and I have never yet discovered a Sussex pool deficient of a pair—find most of their food in the neighbouring fields, and one may see the birds at work in the grass a quarter of a mile from water.

A correspondent tells me that recently he saw a pair of moorhens in occupation of a dew-pond nearly 800 ft. up on a barren North Hampshire down. The spot was singularly devoid of cover with only a trifle of rough grass growing round the edge of the water, but the pair had obviously been in residence there all the summer as they were accompanied by three or four young ones, less than half-grown and unable to fly. The nearest water to the dew-pond is a lake nearly two miles away in the valley below, and it is most unlikely the old birds walked their family this distance across open dry country. I suppose the moorhen, like those of us who seek for the perfect home, realises that "you can't have everything." The small and charming house, with the wonderful view and all the amenities of the countryside on the doorstep, is usually devoid of water, light and sanitation; and, in the same way, if one selects a pikeless water and perfect safety for the upbringing of one's young, one must expect some inconveniences in return.

**I** REMEMBER reading a letter in COUNTRY LIFE a year or so ago which stated that there is no such thing as a dew-pond, and that they are all situated in catchment areas, and are fed by surface water. If this is the case it is difficult to understand how this particular dew-pond at the top of a bleak down obtained its supply of surface water this droughty year of 1944 with its quite rainless spring.

**I**T was something of a shock to me to learn the dew-pond has been carrying on under false pretences for generations, and that the supply of water in it is not maintained by dew, as I had been given to understand, but is merely a small catchment pool fed by rain. One does not like to have one's old beliefs destroyed in this fashion. I used to look at those dew-ponds on the tops of the downs, which are surrounded by traces of an old encampment, and imagine the ancient Britons holding out on the heights, with a never-failing water supply within the keep, against an enemy in possession of the lowlands and streams.

I am not prepared to enter the arena against the expert, for I know nothing of dew-ponds, but in Dorset, where they are as common as in Wiltshire and Sussex, there used to be a recognised method of making them. First, the dug-out depression, which must never exceed a certain stipulated depth in the middle, had to be lined with good straw, and on top of this a layer of stiff clay, followed by one of yellow clay, was tamped and rammed down. I was told that these strata of straw and clay in some fashion caused a rapid condensation of dew at night, hence the never-failing supply of water.

Against the contention that they are merely catch pits is the location of so many of the ancient dew-ponds, for they are situated in spots where there is no drainage whatsoever from the surrounding land. In close proximity to these are various excellent sites where ponds could have been made to take full advantage of runnels during heavy rain; and if it was rain-water only the ancient Britons were wishing to collect, the siting of their ponds suggests that there must have been Catchment Board officials even in those days.

**P**ROBABLY many gardeners are alive to a risk which attends the cultivation of certain innocent-looking members of the primula family. A neighbour of mine this summer gathered a bowl of these flowers, and within an hour or so began to experience an intense irritation of the skin of her hands. Then the poisoning spread to her face which broke out into an angry-looking rash with considerable swelling beneath the eyes. She suffered acute discomfort, with several sleepless nights during the following week, after which the affection gradually subsided and finally disappeared. I have not previously come across a case of such marked sensitivity to the juice of the primula. The guilty species in this instance was *P. Obconica*, and I strongly advise all gardeners who suspect themselves to be allergic—a gem from the medical mint—to such influences to handle this variety with respect.

# THROUGH KENT TO FOLKESTONE

By R. T. LANG

IT is not so long since the Folkestone road left London behind at New Cross, for, only 100 years ago, Lewisham was described as "a pleasant village, with handsome houses inhabited by opulent merchants, attracted hither by the salubrity of the air and the beauties of the surrounding country." If any ghosts of the men of those days return they will find that their "pleasant village" has developed into one of the 20 largest boroughs in England, much bigger than many a city, although the name still survives as "the dwelling among the meadows."

Free of the houses of Lewisham, however, we eventually reach a smiling open country, through Foots Cray. Still more does the scene improve through Swanley, where the Kentish orchards begin to enfold us in their refulgent warmth. (Did not Charles Dickens tell us that Kent was the county for "apples, cherries, hops and women"?)

The road sweeps up and down past Farningham, "the village by the brook," peacefully resting now that it has been by-passed, to the glorious view at the top of Wrotham Hill. Mile upon mile, east, west and south, stretches the Weald. Twelve hundred years ago the Venerable Bede described it as "thick and inaccessible, the abode of deer, swine and wolves." As one looks over these



DOWN ON TO THE WEALD



THE MEDWAY AT MAIDSTONE

rolling miles of English green, it does not appear to have changed much to-day, save for its inhabitants. It is still a land of relatively secluded villages and quiet roads, farm-houses and hamlets on peaceful lanes—deceptively peaceful, since the Weald is one of the most intensively farmed areas in England. The forests of oak, once so famous that Gregory the Great ordered it for the building of St. Peter's at Rome, are now confined to the less fertile tracts and fringes.

All too swiftly the road slips down the steep hill and turns east for Maidstone, by a pretty, hedge-bordered road passing near Aylesford the British Legion village, Preston, where such grand work has been done for the training and employment of ex-Service men. It is a very happy run, with a gentle breeze blowing from the Downs, to the county town. With the dignity of a matron who has a long and carefully-cherished past behind her—for she was probably Caer Meguiad, the third city of the ancient Britons—Maidstone does not allow one to forget her position to-day, as the seat of government for the sixth largest county in England. She does not waste her old buildings.

The archiepiscopal palace down by the river, one of the 16 which the archbishops held, is now the school of science and art, and the Elizabethan Chillington manor house is the museum and headquarters of the Kent Archaeological Society, an extremely active and valuable body, even in war-time. The 14th-century tithe-barn is now an agricultural museum, with, among many interesting items, the oldest one-way plough in the country. This and other objects of interest have been moved to a place of safety. The beautiful church of All Saints has a chancel 166 ft. long, of 1395, 28 uncanopied misericord stalls and a beautifully-carved sedilia. There is a memorial to Lawrence Washington, who was an ancestor of the First President of the United States and who held a curacy here.

The road runs straight through the town, and, beyond, it has a special interest to me, for here, 42 years ago, I took the wheel of my first motor car, with little thought of the new world that was opening to me.

Half a dozen pretty miles lead to the point where Leeds Castle stands, a mediæval memory, in the middle of its lakes. Founded in 1114, it was a royal residence from Edward I to Edward IV, and in 1665-67 it became a home for 500 French and Dutch prisoners, under John Evelyn; "to spare Maidstone from quartering any of my sick flock," he wrote. One may be sure that they had a gentle shepherd.

The best view of the castle is from the road, where its mediæval impregnability is obvious. Here we can see Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, very weary, going to her imprisonment for "necromancy, witchcraft, heresy and treason";



# A MEMORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES

Leeds Castle in  
its lake



a dusty forester being led into it secretly, so that the people should not know it was their king, Richard II; Joan, Henry IV's queen, kept in strict confinement and, last of all, the wild Irishman, Desmond, held firmly in Elizabeth's reign. It passed recently from the Wickham Martin family to Sir Adrian and Lady Baillie, who have carried out extensive restorations.

Harrietsham and Lenham have been by-passed, and the latter has a dual interest. Had we been coaching down the road we should probably have halted at the Dog and Bear; the church, in addition to old stalls, pulpit, chalice and lectern, has a memory in an unusual stone sedilia, which brings to mind the origin of a common saying. In Norman churches any seats were placed against the wall, for the convenience of the weaker members of the congregation, and from this came our saying that "the weakest goes to the wall." This solitary

stone seat against the wall at Lenham is the only instance I know in England (except perhaps the long bench in Dode church, near Meopham, Kent) and suggests that this may have been a confessional.

Soon we run into

Dirty Charing, lies in a hole,  
It has one bell which was stole,

a saying as untrue as are most of these old rhymes to-day, for Charing is one of the prettiest villages in Kent. Along a lane in Charing are the remains of one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's formerly numerous palaces, at which Henry VIII stayed on his way to France to meet Francis I at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520; and in the church is one of the only five vamping-horns in this country—a primitive forerunner of the church organ.

Now comes one of the prettiest parts of the run, across Hothfield Common, where

beeches wave over a shrub-sheltered sward, an ideal place for a picnic lunch. The sandwiches and beer taste so much better as one lies there, munching, and watching all the myriads of little animals that are always so busy among the grass.

Lying in the placid loveliness of Hothfield Common one realises the philosophy of Jerome K. Jerome, when he wrote in *Three Men in a Boat*: "I like work; it fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours. I love to keep it by me; the idea of getting rid of it nearly breaks my heart." I fancy that, on a holiday, these will be the sentiments of most of us.

Within a couple of miles comes another vision of busy people, for Ashford is not only a great locomotive building centre, but still the chief market for all the district around. Here you will meet the brown, bearded men who come in from the country, traditionally with little to say and less to spend. (I remember a farmer



OASTS  
IN A KENTISH  
ORCHARD



CHARING. THE CHURCH AND RUINS OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE

once telling me that he had been to Ashford market all day and had spent only a penny—but that was in the far-off happy days when a glass of beer could be acquired by the outlay of that coin).

Its market has been in existence for exactly 700 years and, in 1672, Charles II granted it one of those rare and mysterious courts of piepowder, which were described by Sir William Blackstone as "the most expeditious court known to the law of England." It settled, on the spot, any commercial difficulties which had arisen in the market. Sir Edward Coke said that its name was due to the fact that "justice was done as speedily as the dust can fall from the feet." Brewer states that the word piepowder is derived from the French *pié poudreux*, dusty-foot. In French a vagabond is called *pié-poudreux*.

St. Mary's Church was re-built by Sir John Fogge, who died in 1490, and who must have been "a mighty man of valour," for his helmet, which hangs in the church, weighs 16½ lb.

Very pleasant country follows past Mersham le Hatch. The Knatchbulls have been living here for over 400 years, and the present house was designed by Robert Adam and furnished by Chippendale. Then through long, straggling Sellindge to Newnham, where the main road proper goes on through Cheriton. Personally, however, I prefer the old road down to the coast at Hythe, a much more picturesque approach to the great holiday resort. Hythe itself is worth the detour. It is a Cinque Port, and here let me point out to those who like to air their French that, in its original charter, Hythe is referred to as a "Cynk Port," which may thus be taken to be the correct pronunciation. In Kent it is always "Sink Port," never "Sank Port."

The town has dwindled sadly in importance from the time of the Armada, when it supplied 11 ships to the English fleet, while Folkestone could

scrape up only four. High above the main street stands St. Leonard's Church, with walls built in 1100 and a fine chancel of 1240. But do not be deceived by the story which may be told to you that the 2,000 skulls in the crypt are a relic of some great battle; they are just a collection of skulls from a cleaning-up of the churchyard, though they have been so preserved for several hundreds of years.

Clear along the coast, with the Channel, as it stretches along to the right, almost bubbling under the wheels of the car, the road runs past a national memorial, that to Sir John Moore, whose retreat to Corunna inspired the familiar poem. The army, which he had trained at Shorncliffe, just to the left, was the largest army which, until then, had ever left the shores of England, but there is even greater fame to his name. For he was the first to substitute the development of the moral qualities of his men for the lash and the gallows, which had, till then, been the Army standard. Sandgate's name is a memory of the "gates" which once described all these

openings to the sea. Henry VIII built a castle here in 1539, but a martello tower is all that is now left of the fortifications.

A little winding ascent, then comes the charming entrance to Folkestone, with the delightfully laid out Kingsnorth Gardens and the Leas, covered with holiday-makers in normal times. On the Leas stands another notable monument, that to William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. It was subscribed to by 3,000 doctors. He was a greater benefactor of the human race than many to whom monuments are often too readily erected.

Below lies the English Channel, a mirror of slumbering blue and away in the distance the grey clouds of the French coast—in normal times an alluring picture on a summer day. This is the holiday part of Folkestone; the old and historic part is at the eastern end. It is possible that the Romans used the harbour and made it a naval station; by the time of *Domesday* it had become the fishing town of Fulcheston. A large Roman villa was found on the East Cliff in 1924; it is now preserved by the Corporation. The 14-acre harbour is the familiar landing-place for the 'Boulogne steamers. The oldest part of the church of SS. Mary and Eanswythe, on the East Cliff, is only thirteenth century, but it contains the relics of St. Eanswythe, the grand-daughter of King Ethelbert, who built the first religious house for women in England, here. Adjoining the church are the slight remains of the Norman castle, built on the site of one erected by King Eadbald of Kent in the seventh century. Behind the town the downs rise to 500 ft., and it has been claimed that the markings around them are relics of some ancient people. My investigations, however, have satisfied me that they are nothing but the tracks made by the sheep in wandering round the hills.

Folkestone has been prominent in both the first and second world wars, but they will still tell you here of that terrible Saturday morning, in the last war, when the narrow main street was crowded with women doing their shopping, and out of the blue came an unheralded German bomb, right in the middle of all. The carnage was horrible, and, although Folkestone has passed through sterner trials since, it still remembers that *dies iræ* in its life of 2,000 years as its own Day of Fate.



MERSHAM LE HATCH. Designed by Robert Adam, furnished by Chippendale



# ROE DEER IN THE NORTH

By H. A. BOOTH

**A**T a deer drive held a few weeks ago on an estate in North Northumberland 14 roe deer were shot. Thirty have been killed in three drives. This gives some indication of the extent to which roe deer are spreading over the northern counties, particularly Northumberland. For some years there has been a steady and, for a time, un-noticed increase in their numbers. The increase probably dates from the last war but has become more marked during the last 10 years.

The little that can be gleaned from books on the subject suggests that the starting points of the incursions were the counties of Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, where roe have been common for a great many years. Timber-felling operations between 1914 and 1918 probably first set them on the move, and a well-informed observer puts forward the theory that the immigration was by way of the North Tyne valley. This is borne out by notes of deer killed by him in that district before they became disseminated throughout the remainder of the county.

The wooded area about Hexham, at the junction of the North and South Tyne, became colonised, and from there infiltration extended into all suitable wooded country westward along the South Tyne valley and northward to the Border. To some extent also there was an overflow into County Durham. In the Derwent valley of North Durham both roe and fallow deer are to be found. It is believed the fallow originated in a park herd which was dispersed.

Ten or fifteen years ago comparatively few people had seen roe deer in these counties, although they were no doubt present in suitable localities. Speaking generally, it can be said now that any estate with a sizeable area of woodland, if not holding resident animals, at least has travelling families or single beasts from time to time. The bigger woodland estates are usually well stocked.

Previous to the outbreak of the war one heard few complaints of damage. Young forest trees suffered on occasions, particularly larch and ash. In reply to a questionnaire addressed to a number of woodland owners, 37 stated they had roe, but cases of serious damage were rare. One owner had some cause for complaint as a roe developed a taste for his garden produce,

which was checked only by the erection of a high fence.

Prior to the war there were practically no instances of damage being caused to agricultural crops. Since then there have been cases where destruction has been done to standing corn and turnips. It is of course during a spell of snow that most damage is inflicted upon young trees: deprived of other herbage the deer browse upon the tender tips. Trees are sometimes killed when the bark is rubbed off by the horns, no doubt chiefly while getting rid of the "velvet."

While before the war roe were shot only incidentally when the coverts were driven for pheasants, the increase of the deer population has resulted in a number of estates' arranging deer drives, often combined with fox drives where foxes have become too numerous on account of hunting restrictions. The shoot referred to at the beginning of this article was probably the most successful up to date. Sometimes drives have not turned out satisfactorily. Roe have the habit of breaking back through the beaters. Certainly if there is a loophole for escape the deer seem to find it. The does, particularly, are inclined to skulk in cover. Normally the deer when disturbed use their regular tracks as exits from a wood and these are the best places for the guns to cover. It is customary for some of the beaters to be armed to deal with any animals breaking back.

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Obviously the most sporting method of killing roe is by stalking. It is different from, and possibly more difficult than, stalking the stag "on the hill," the forest in this case being a real forest. But one keen stalker I know brought down a buck, carrying a good head, following a stalk on normal lines, except that it commenced with a tracking operation in snow. It needed glasses and a "spy" before the buck was located against the undergrowth, which afforded shelter and camouflage.

On one estate where the woods are peculiarly adapted for the procedure, a simplified form of driving has been worked out by the bailiff, who tries to keep down the deer. The woods are small, many being connected by narrow necks, and are therefore easily driven by one or two boys. With a rifle he can cover the narrow strips towards which the deer are headed. His experience has been that, on reaching a ride or opening, the animal halts for a



A ROE DEER FAWN WHICH HAD TAKEN COVER AND WAS HARD TO FIND

second before crossing, and this is the time he chooses to take his shot. He has accounted for quite a number of roe by this method, which has the merit of requiring few beaters, a consideration in these days when they are difficult to find.

A really scientific way of killing deer has been practised with effect by a man employed to put down the deer on another estate. It is sporting, too.

Roe are nocturnal feeders and in places leave the coverts at night for the better grazing that is usually available outside the wood. At dusk, therefore, this hunter waits and watches with field-glasses for the deer leaving the wood for their favourite pasture or corn field. At dawn the procedure is reversed and he awaits their return to their day-time quarters. If he is successful in spotting the deer emerging from, or entering, the wood he then endeavours to intercept them at the point they are aiming for and get a shot. He uses a single-barrelled 12-bore firing a ball cartridge. During last season this man killed 19 deer in this way in one month.

He has found that, on firing a shot, if there is more than one deer the survivor or survivors (when his aim has been good) do not appear to be able to locate the source of the sound and he has been enabled to reload and take a second shot.

A friend of mine, on two occasions, shooting in the North Tyne area, has brought down a right-and-left at roe; this was with a 12-bore. With a shot-gun one must aim at the head. It is sometimes said that a broadside shot at 20 yds. will kill, but this is not so.

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Book information about roe is not always reliable. According to one book the weight of a roe buck is 40 lb. This may be true for Scotland (although I doubt it), but is misleading if applied to those killed on the south side of the Border. According to such records as I have compiled, bucks will weigh up to 63 lb. and does up to 57 lb. before galloping.

There appears to be some variation in the date on which the horns reach full development. In this area they seem to be fully grown by February, but the velvet is not off until the early part of April. But I have seen a buck in January with horn growth complete and clear of velvet.

I have not heard of any particularly good heads. But at present the killing of roe deer is looked upon more as disposing of a pest (or in some instances as obtaining a supply of unrationed meat!) and few records are kept. As far as my limited records go, the best horns run about 9 ins., as compared with the (Scottish) record of 12½ ins. It would be interesting to obtain more records of deer killed, both as to weights and horns.



THIS ROE DEER HAD LEFT THE WOOD FOR THE BETTER GRAZING OUTSIDE



# THE SKILL OF THE GLASS-BLOWER

Written and Illustrated by NORMAN WYMER

**T**HE glass-maker's craft presents, I think, the finest example to be found of the triumph of man's hand, and of the continued excellence of the old methods, in a machine age. Although glass of all kinds, from tubes for surgical purposes to high quality table-ware, is now made in enormous quantities and—in peace-time—exported all over the world, it is a remarkable fact that some of the processes still in existence are almost identical with those employed by the Egyptians 5,000 years or more ago.

In no other craft is the old-style hand work merged with present-day factory production methods more completely or more successfully. Glass is made in the towns and cities now, but it is still made according to the old country traditions. It is a long time back to the days when Chiddingfold was England's main glass-making centre, and the art of the glass-blower has improved enormously in the intervening centuries. Yet, if those old Sussex craftsmen could visit our present-day factories, they would be impressed rather by the improved quality of modern glass than by any change in methods.

No matter how large the factory, the first thing that strikes one is the complete lack of machinery. Glass-making is still a hand-and-mouth craft. What is more, it clings to its ancient lore. Even the old language is still in use, while many of the tools are most primitive, and have hardly changed through the centuries.

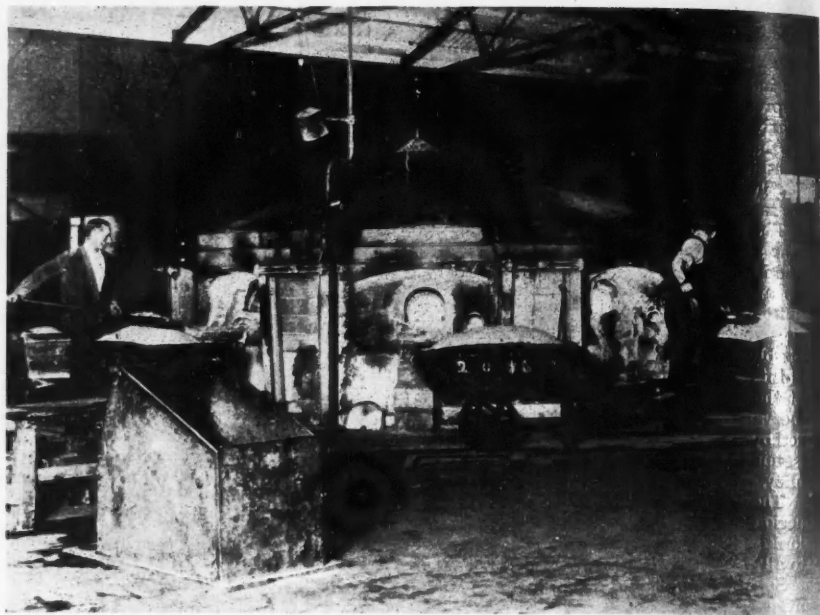
The "gaffer" still has a "servitor" as his chief assistant, who, in turn, has the "footmaker" and "taker-in" working under him. Such terms as "teasehole," "cavillator," "cullet," "puntee," "rigaree," remain in everyday use.

It is still as necessary as ever for a man to have a feeling for his material. Just as in the old days, so the glass-makers start work as quite young boys. Only a small percentage of them persist more than a few weeks, however. If they have not a natural sympathy for their material by that time, they never will have. The matter goes deeper than that. Of the few who do survive only a very small number will ever achieve the rank of gaffer or servitor. They may have sufficient feeling to allow them to do one branch of the work, but that is all.

Glass is made in an enormous brick furnace or "glass-house" of complicated design and taking weeks to build. The furnace is dome-shaped and contains eight to ten openings into which are placed special pottery "beehive" pots.

The making of these pots—which is done by hand on the spot—is a skilled job in itself, for there must be no air-holes. To avoid this, all the clay has to be puddled by foot in a lead-lined bin, and the pot itself has to be dried slowly (Fig. 3).

The finished pots are placed in a subsidiary furnace known as a "pot-arch" where they are gradually brought up to the temperature of the furnace, care being taken not to subject



1.—LOADING THE "BATCH" INTO THE POTTERY POTS

them to any sudden heat. They are moved while hot and placed in the furnace, the greatest care being taken to see that they are just the right height from the floor, or "siege," and the correct distance from the central fire inside the furnace.

Meanwhile special fine sand is being dried over ovens (Fig. 2) and mixed with red lead, potash, saltpetre, borax and arsenic, to form the "batch" from which flint glass is made. A proportion of old glass is pounded up to form the "cullet," which is then added to the batch.

With the furnace at a temperature of about 1,200° C., the batch is loaded into the pots (Fig. 1), which are then sealed up with fireclay stoppers before the heat is increased to 1,400° C. for melting.

After about 42 hours the mouths of the pots are opened, and the work of glass-blowing begins.

Using his blowing-iron—a long hollow tube with a tapered end to form a mouthpiece—the "footmaker" gathers his metal from the pot by dipping one end of his iron into the molten metal and giving it a number of right-hand turns—rather like taking treacle from a jar.

He rolls his metal along a polished steel slab—a process known as "marvering"—to make it smooth and even, and then blows a

bubble into it either by mouth or by squeezing a rubber squirt over the mouthpiece of his iron (Fig. 4).

If he is to make a large article, he will then dip his iron into the pot again to gather yet more metal on top of the original. Sometimes he will make a third and even a fourth gathering. He prefers to do it this way, rather than to gather the total amount in the first place, for it enables him to obtain better symmetry.

There is a great art in this gathering. Upon the footmaker's judgment in collecting just the right amount of metal, and upon his skill in blowing and marvering depends the entire success of the finished article. The skilled man can control his shape to perfection by judging the correct angle at which to hold his iron during blowing, and by gauging accurately the strength of his blows. And both these factors vary with every article made.

When he has prepared his metal, he passes on his iron to the servitor to fashion the base of the required article. This done, a "post" is applied to the bottom, and the shape is knocked off the blowing iron by touching it with a cold iron, and it is handed to the gaffer to complete.

It is extraordinary how much can be done with glass in this state when one considers how careful one has to be with it when it is finished.



2.—SAND FOR THE "BATCH" BEING DRIED OVER OVENS (Right) 3.—POTTERY POTS BEING DRIED



4.—BLOWING A BUBBLE INTO THE METAL WITH A SQUIRT OVER THE MOUTHPIECE



5.—FOR WINDOW GLASS—BLOWING A LONG CYLINDER, KNOWN AS A MUFF



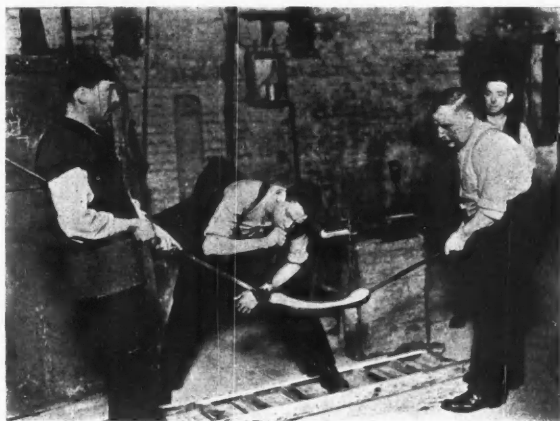
6.—BLOWING GLASS INTO A Mould IN ORDER TO GET A PARTICULAR SHAPE

Take the case of a wine-glass. The craftsman will sit in his "chair" with his iron resting on two "arms" in front of him, while another man brings along a second iron containing a further ball of metal. By means of a special implement, the first man "drops" some of this—pouring it like liquid—on to the base of his bowl, and proceeds to flatten it out and shape it into a foot. He opens out his foot by means of a tool rather like a pair of sugar-tongs (Fig. 11) and moulds it into a flat base before removing and shaping the bowl in similar style. The rim is neatly sheared off by scissors (Fig. 10), and the finished glass is taken to an annealing oven, where it is left to cool gradually over a period of hours.

No matter what he is making—whether it be table ware, window glass or thermometer tubes (Fig. 7)—the principles of the craft are the same. If he is making window glass, he will blow (Fig. 5) long cylinders—known as muffs—which he will open at each end and split down one side by diamond. The muff will then be placed in an oven—split side uppermost—where the heat, aided by the craftsman, will gradually unfold it. Similarly with tubes; one man will hold his iron containing the ball, while another will stretch it to an incredible length by walking backwards down a long passage, gradually increasing his pace as he proceeds. Such is their skill that, except at the ends, the tube will be perfectly even throughout.

The glass-blower endeavours to make certain that no traces of his tool marks ever remain on his work.

The accompanying photographs were taken at the Whitefriars Glass Works near Harrow, Middlesex, where the craft has been plied since the seventeenth century.

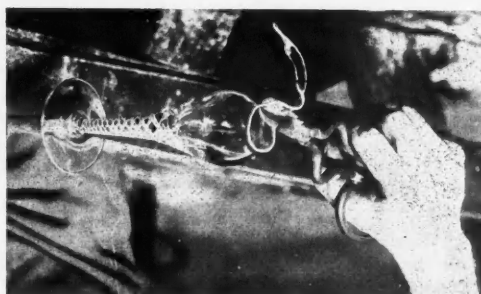


(Above) 7.—THE START OF A THERMOMETER TUBE

(Left) 8.—FINISHING OFF A WINE-GLASS



9.—ADDING A SECOND BALL OF METAL TO A SHAPE TO FORM A FOOT



10.—SHEARING THE RIM OF A WINE-GLASS WITH SCISSORS



11.—FLATTENING A FOOT WITH A TOOL LIKE A PAIR OF SUGAR-TONGS





1.—ORLEANS HOUSE WITH THE OCTAGON ROOM ADDED IN 1720, AND TWICKENHAM CHURCH  
From an 18th-century water-colour in the Ionides Collection

## TWICKENHAM—II: Orleans House; The Octagon

*The house, demolished in 1927, was built for Secretary Johnston in 1710 by John James; the Octagon, designed by James Gibbs, was added to it in 1720. In 1800 it became the residence of Louis Philippe, when Duke of Orleans, and later of the Duc d'Aumale*

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

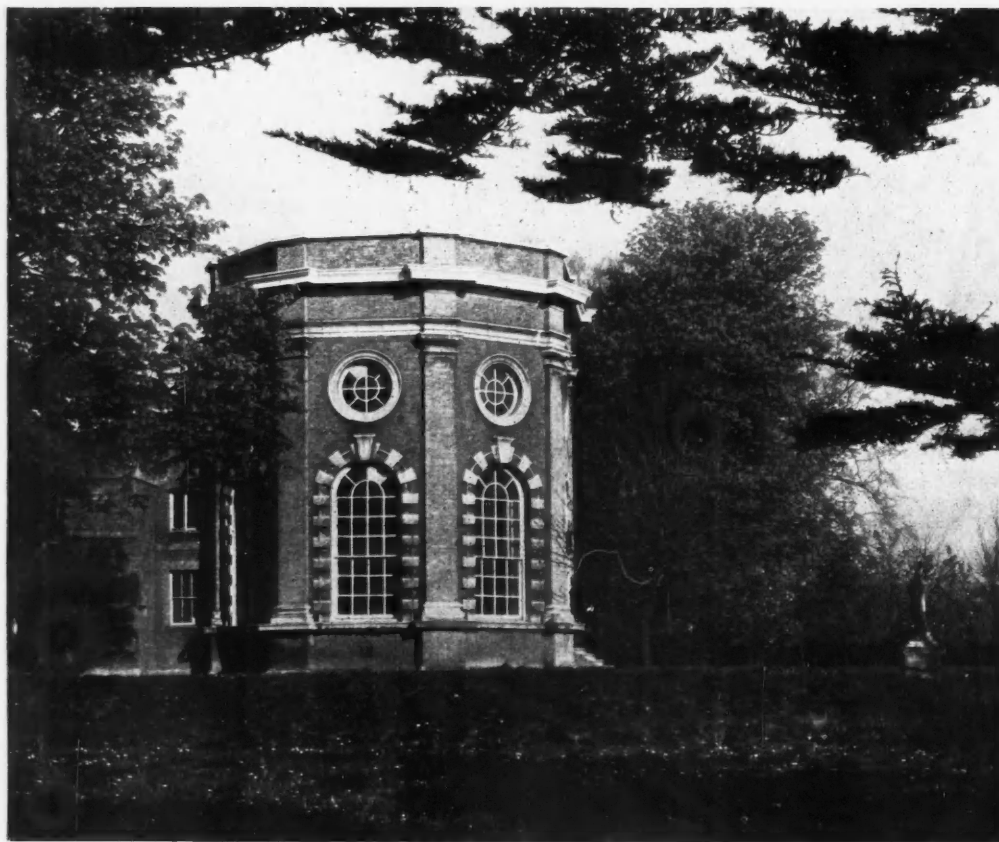
QUEEN ANNE, when Princess of Denmark, in 1694 leased "three houses in Twickenham which belonged to Mrs. Davies, an ancient gentlewoman," for the health of her eldest surviving son, the Duke of Gloucester. The little Prince brought with him his regiment of boys, and used to drill them on the Swan Island, an eyot that then lay off Mrs. Davies's river front but was later joined to the mainland. The clump of trees in Fig. 1 probably marks the scene of these pathetic manœuvres. Mrs. Davies is described as "an aunt of my lord Berkeley, a very temperate

healthy old lady, who was said to live chiefly on herbs without animal food." Of these she will have had great store, for, even half a century earlier, a survey (1650) described the gardens as "not only rare for pleasure but exceedingly profitable, being planted with cabbages, turnips, and carrots, and many such like creatures," and to have comprised 16 acres of cherry gardens. The house itself was then, and continued till its replacement, a "pleasant and delightful tenement, about twenty poles from the river, built partly with brick and partly with timber, with comely chambers." The rent, for a month,

was 100 guineas—at least Sir Benjamin Bathurst offered Mrs. Davies that sum from the Princess at the end of that period. But the old lady would have none of it, nor payment for the cherries consumed, which she took it as an honour to give to their royal highnesses.

Anne may have remembered those cherries from her own childhood, for she was born in Twickenham, at York House, her grandfather Lord Chancellor Clarendon's, a few yards nearer Twickenham Ferry. Although that property had been given to the veteran cavalier and historian when his daughter married the Duke of York, his son-in-law seems to have expected him to make way for himself there whenever the Court was at Hampton Court. Later, when he was King, his children were for a time sent to the old Palace at Richmond, just across the river, and sometimes, we may believe, came across to eat kind Mrs. Davies's cherries.

As Queen, Anne is recorded to have been fond of coming down the river early in the mornings from Hampton Court to breakfast with Lady Catharine Johnston in the same beautiful gardens. This lady, a daughter of Lord Poulett, was the wife of an intriguing Scottish politician, James Johnston, one of the men behind the scenes of the Revolution of 1688 and of the Edinburgh Parliament, who took a lease of Mrs. Davies's house in 1702. He was a younger son of the zealous Presbyterian Lord Warriston, whom Charles II took unusual pains to get hanged after the Restoration for his "collaboration" with Cromwell. The son, an equally strict Presbyterian, was "tall, fair, and honest" to Whigs, but "one of the greatest knaves even out of Scotland" to the Tory Swift. He had been appointed Joint Secretary for Scotland by William III, and managed to dissociate himself from blame for the Massacre of Glencoe by implicating his colleague. This



2.—THE OCTAGON, FROM THE SOUTH  
Orleans House, to which it was attached, lay to the right



### 3.—THE INTERIOR OF THE OCTAGON ROOM

James Gibbs, architect.  
Stucco by Artari and  
Bagutti. Figures  
attributed to J. M.  
Rysbrack



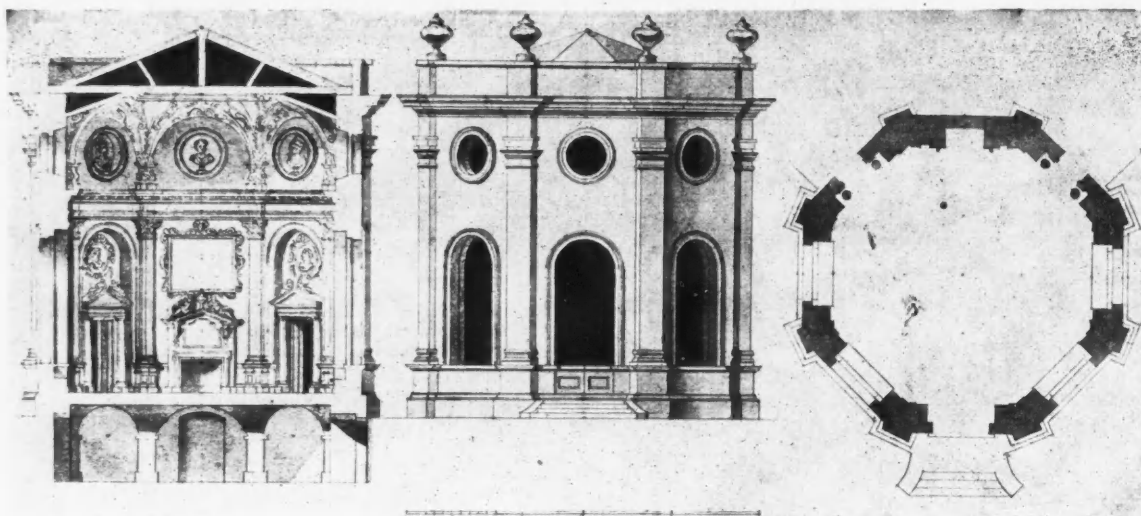
astute move was typical of a canniness inherited from his father but which he directed to ingratiating himself successively with William, Anne, George I—whom he got to know in Hanover before his accession—and with the Prince and Princess of Wales, to entertain the latter of whom he is said to have added the octagonal garden hall to the house with which he had by then replaced Mrs. Davies' old brick and timber house.

The redeeming feature of a somewhat unattractive character was Johnston's typically Scottish love of gardening. As soon as he had taken the lease in 1702 he is described as "busying himself with planting and gardening, in which he was reckoned to have a very good taste." Later, Macky said that "he had the best collection of fruit of all sorts of most gentlemen in England. His slopes for vines, of which he makes some hogsheads

a year, are very particular," and Dr. Bradley (of the Royal Society, a leading horticultural writer) rated him among the first-rate gardeners of the age. The river hereabouts, as was pointed out last week, was noted for the gardens of riparian villas at that date, including Sir William Temple's and Sir Stephen Foxe's. Twickenham, judging from Johnston's and Pope's, Lady Suffolk's and Horace Walpole's, seems to have been a forcing-bed of garden practice in the eighteenth century.

In 1710, on obtaining an extension of the lease direct from the Crown, Johnston pulled down the old house and employed John James to design the new one seen in Fig. 1. James, son of a Hampshire parson and one of Wren's chief assistants, had already taken up his post of clerk of the works at Greenwich Hospital, the name of which was to be coupled by posterity with

his own. But he had not yet, so far as is known, undertaken any private commissions of importance. His link with Johnston, it is probable, was their mutual interest in gardens: in 1712 James brought out a translation of Le Blond's *Theory and Practice of Gardening wherein is handled all that relates to Fine Gardens*, published in Paris in 1709, a date significant in relation to his employment by Johnston in that or the following year. The new house, the designs for which were included in the first volume of *Vitruvius Britannicus* (1717), is accurately represented in the drawing (Fig. 1). It was a typical Wren house with mansard roof and brick walls, a Portland stone central feature and James's customary masculine and simple detailing; but with only three medium-sized reception-rooms. Three years later, when Twickenham Church fell down, the architect of St. George's,



4.—THE ORIGINAL  
DRAWING FOR  
THE OCTAGON BY  
JAMES GIBBS

Hanover Square, and of Mr. Johnston's new villa, was the obvious choice to re-build it. The drawing, which shows both, also gives an idea of the gardens, with terraces rising from the river to a grove beyond the house, and walls for the famous fruit and vines. Probably at this time Swan Island was taken in to extend the terrace on the river, with which, and "the elegance and largeness of the gardens," Defoe remarked in 1722 that Secretary Johnston "makes much the brightest figure here."

The modest accommodation of the house, though apparently considered adequate for Queen Anne, seems to have been thought unworthy of Caroline of Ansbach, accustomed to the baroque splendours of German capitals. The magnificent octagon room added in 1720, according to all authorities on Twickenham, for her reception, was only

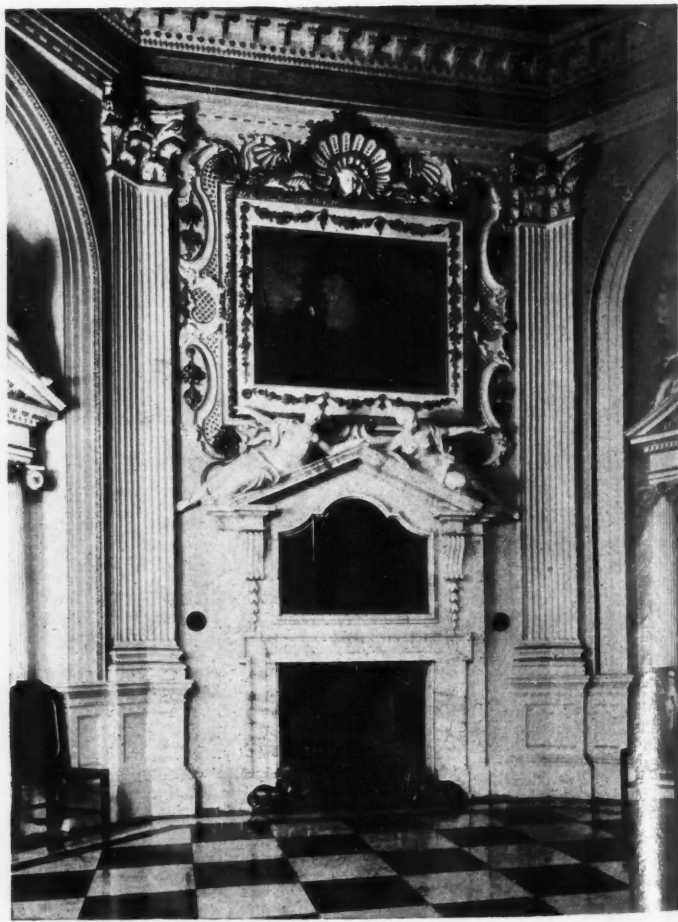
a part of a large if unobtrusive extension of the house to provide a stable court and access under cover from the lane and landing-stage at the south side of the grounds. Ironside (*History of Twickenham*, 1797) remarks:

The present way into the house is in the centre of a wing added to it, or a passage, to an elegant octagon room at the end . . . These additional buildings make one very long wing which has an awkward appearance, for want of something to answer it on the other side for the sake of uniformity. This passage to the octagon is made use of as a musick room.

This refers to an orangery-like corridor joining the east side of the Octagon directly to the house, and added apparently later. The outline of the corridor roof is visible over the north window of the Octagon, in the lower part of which a doorway was formed into the corridor. The Octagon itself stands

at the angle of two office ranges and overlooks the river and lower terraces through lofty windows. It is built of yellow stock bricks, with rubbed vermilion brick in the pilasters, and Portland stone dressings—a combination of native materials which aptly translates into English the glow of marbles on colourwashed plaster in the Roman buildings from which the design derives.

The architect of these additions was James Gibbs, a fellow but Catholic Scot, who returned from studying under the younger Carlo Fontana at Rome in 1709, and had lately built St. Mary-le-Strand and the steeple of St. Clement Danes. In 1720, the year when the Octagon is said to have been built, he was probably already engaged on designs for St. Martin's-in-the-Fields for which it is noteworthy that he prepared two alternative designs for a circular church. His greatest



5.—THE SOUTH DOORWAY, SURMOUNTED BY MEDALLION OF GEORGE II. (Right) 6.—THE CHIMNEYPIECE





7.—DETAIL OF CEILING AND UPPER PART OF SIDES

work, the Radcliffe Camera, is of course also of circular domed form. Here the dome is internal only, unlike the comparable garden pavilion at Wrest, designed a decade previously by Thomas Archer, which has an external dome. The treatment of window arches and jambs with square-cut rustication blocks is exactly paralleled in those of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the oeil-de-boeufs above them recall his use of the same feature at about the same date at Sudbrook Park, Ham, for the Duke of Argyll.

Gibbs is the only British architect who imbibed the frothy baroque elixir at the fountain heads and in none of his commissions was he given a freer hand to employ his henchmen, the *stuccatori* Artari and Bagutti, than in decorating the Octagon's interior. Outside, however, as if by amicable compromise, his client's Presbyterian strictness, and James's unostentatious fronts, were humoured with a Doric order and massive clear-cut cornice very similar to the latter's at Twickenham Church.

Within, Queen Caroline could imagine herself in some Palatinate *Amalienburg* or *Favorite*, though the decoration is essentially Roman baroque—and an excellent example of that style—with no element of the rococo that gallicised German princes were then competing with each other to affect. Four sides of the figure were occupied by windows; two by doors supporting superbly modelled *putti* and framed in arches repeating those of the windows filled in with baroque decoration centred on medallions of George and Caroline; one by the fireplace, and the remaining one by an arched recess now appropriately containing a portrait of Caroline herself. A third door, formed in the north window and giving into the garden, has *putti* of inferior modelling and a 19th-century medallion, probably Louis Philippe. Presumably the doorway designed most carefully in character, was inserted below, and the window above blocked by his son, the Duc d'Aumale.

The chimneypiece (Fig. 6), has a shaped mirror and its pediment supports two reclining female figures in plaster. In the exquisite modelling of all the figures can probably be discerned the hand of Rysbrack. The baroque framing of the architectural piece above, and

all the decoration showing dark in the illustration, is the original gilding, now sobered by age, set off by pale blue-grey panels on white. In the dome above (Fig. 7) the eight lunettes contain roundels with appropriate busts, and the surface modelling is delightfully gay. In fact the whole, with the gleaming chequers of the floor and the contemporary mahogany hall suite painted with the arms of the Duke of Newcastle (from Clumber), is as accomplished and invigorating as a Handel concerto.

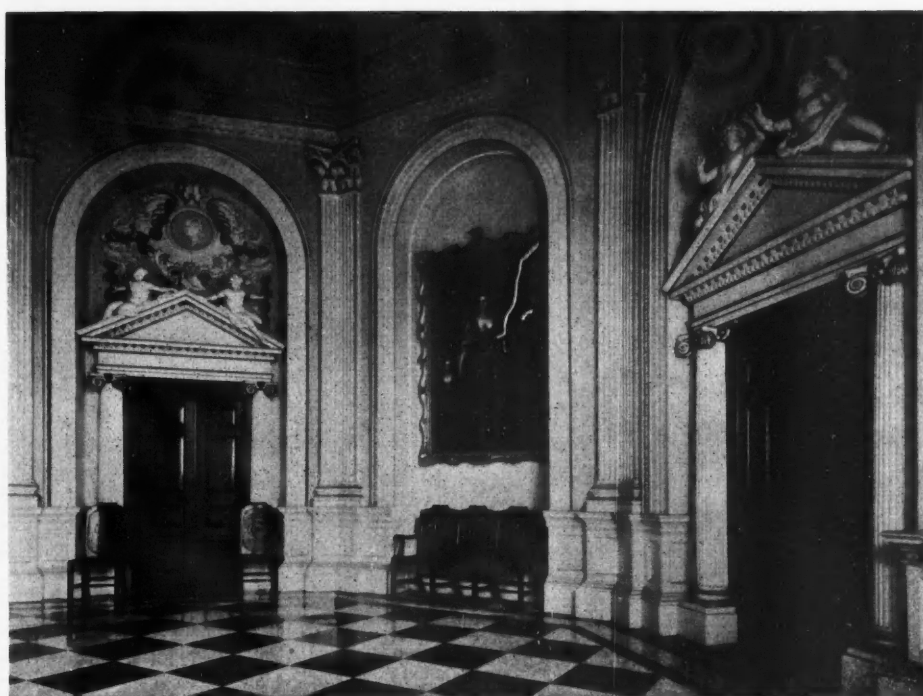
The preservation of this little masterpiece of English baroque is due to the Hon. Mrs. Ionides who, when Orleans House was sold for demolition in 1927, had to buy the building item by item, and the garden tree by tree. The lawn from the Octagon to the river, on which some of Twickenham's famous cedars

still stand, was secured at the same time. But the remainder of the house and its famous gardens have gone, part of the grounds being indeed first used as a gravel quarry then as a demolition rubbish tip, as no doubt that of the Octagon would have been also in this enlightened age of popular progress. One would have thought this degradation of the house of kings into an abomination of desolation scarcely necessary, for all its fine Jeremiad ring.

After Johnston's death in 1737 the house became the residence of George Morton Pitt, formerly Governor of Fort St. George, the lease being afterwards purchased by Sir George Pococke. His son leased the house in 1800 to Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans and afterwards King of France, who made it his home till the fall of Napoleon. A generation later it was bought by his son the Duc d'Aumale who, though holding positions of distinction in France, established his celebrated art collections and library at Twickenham where his father and his own youth had been so happy. Orleans House became virtually a superb museum containing the treasures subsequently dedicated to the French nation and removed to Chantilly. To accommodate them a picture gallery and library were added to the house. After 1876, when the Duke returned to France, the place was bought by Sir John Astley and became the original home of the Orleans Club for some years. Later Mr. W. Cunard resided here.

The demolition of Orleans House in 1927 deprived Twickenham of one of its most historic buildings and of a famous and noble open space. The house itself, it must be admitted, had lost much of its original character, and was of a kind that may not have appeared readily adaptable to other requirements at the time. But a useful purpose could certainly have been found for it now, and Twickenham would have benefited by preserving so notable a memorial of its spacious past. Without the timely intervention of Mrs. Ionides, the knackers would have got the unique architectural monument of the Octagon. A considerable public debt of gratitude is therefore due for the care that not only preserved this remarkable little building but has rehabilitated it so admirably.

(To be concluded)



8.—WEST AND NORTH SIDES, WITH PORTRAIT OF QUEEN CAROLINE

# CURIOSITIES OF LONDON



**A COTTAGE HIDDEN WITHIN A QUARTER OF A MILE OF VICTORIA STATION**

This old building, with its roof and window draped by foliage, has a picturesque effect which contrasts with that of the back of many modern blocks of flats. How far will the post-war increase in air travel induce architects to seek to provide more sightly roofs?



**STUCCO HOUSES DESIGNED BY NASH: PELHAM CRESCENT, OFF FULHAM ROAD**

The idea that stucco is always dirty and dingy arises from the fact that it is not generally given regular cleaning or re-painting. Before the war all the houses in Pelham Crescent were painted at the same time, so that the original effect was maintained

**T**HE plans for the reconstruction of London foreshadow vast and profound changes, for the greater dignity, convenience, mobility, health and safety of the Empire's capital. Most of the proposals are undoubtedly very necessary, and will, it is hoped, be realised to the benefit of both material and aesthetic considerations.

But the old London that we used to

know, illogical and inconvenient as it was in many ways, was also richer than perhaps any other great city in a quality peculiarly English: a quality made up of grotesque juxtapositions, unexpected makeshifts, gracious and monumental design, cheek by jowl with odd corners of genuine rusticity, the combined effect of which was to give London a varied and picturesque charm of which its perambulator never tired, for there was

always the conviction that there were still unknown or undiscovered nooks to be found.

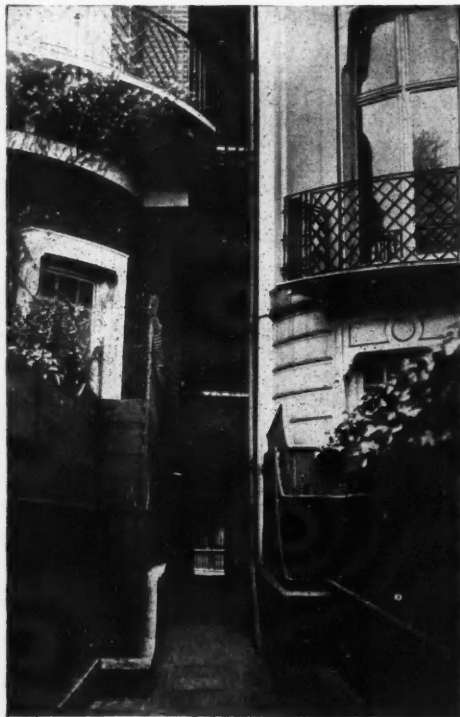
It is to be hoped that this quality will be borne in mind by the planners and architects of the future and that their designs will not be so logically utilitarian that it will be wholly excluded from the new London.

Meanwhile, a long time is bound to elapse before the schemes take full effect, and London still abounds in the picturesque.



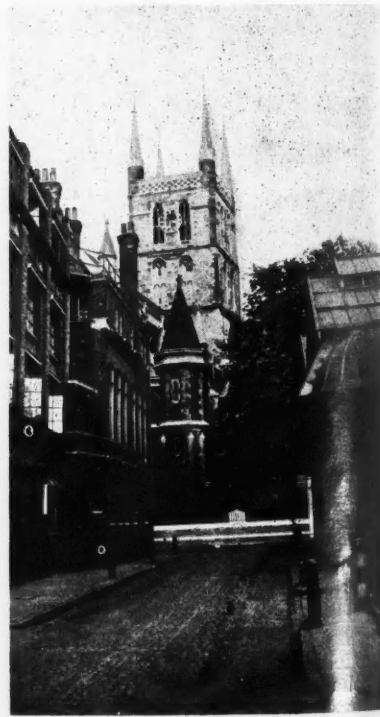
**AN ARCH BUILT OF STONE FROM AN ANCIENT PALACE**

This arch, now destroyed by enemy action, stood in the Borough within 100 yds. or so of the western end of Southwark Cathedral. Stone from the ruins of the centuries-old Palace of the Bishops of Winchester was used in its construction early in last century



**THE NARROWEST ENTRANCE TO A CENTRAL LONDON PARK**

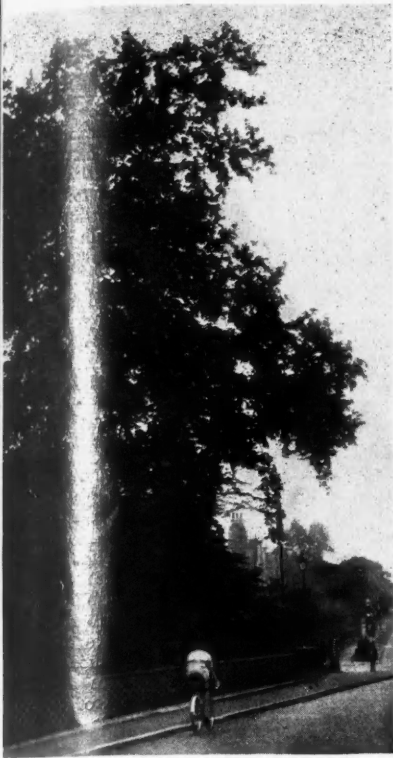
On the east side of Green Park, this passage-way has also been lost through enemy action. The house on the right, now demolished, was for many years occupied by Samuel Rogers, the poet, and many famous literary parties were held there



**SIXTEENTH-CENTURY TOWER OF SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL**

As in the case of St. Paul's, certain aspects of Southwark Cathedral have long been obscured by other buildings. Among reconstruction proposals the County of London plan provides for the opening up of this fine structure





(Above) A REGENT'S PARK TREE WHICH WAS DAMAGED BY AN EXPLOSION IN 1874

Five barges loaded with merchandise and explosives were being towed along the canal when an explosion occurred under the bridge, now known as North Bridge. Three men were killed, the park superintendent's lodge was wrecked and the bridge was destroyed. The damage to the tree can still be seen (picture on the right) after seventy years

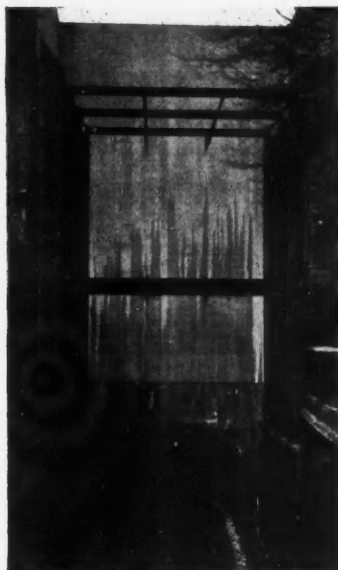
(Below) IN A COURT OFF KNIGHTSBRIDGE

These houses were built in the early part of last century



THE MOUTH OF THE WESTBOURNE AT CHELSEA EMBANKMENT

Here the Westbourne stream, which feeds the Serpentine, empties into the Thames. It now flows underground except at the Serpentine, from its source in the West Hampstead neighbourhood, and in Sloane Square Station a large pipe carries it over the District Railway



A COUNTRY LANE NEAR TO SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION

One of London's little-known walks which, although not a public thoroughfare, is accessible to the public. The farther end of the lane is within 200 yards of South Kensington Station

(Below) PHANTOM VICTORIAN HOUSE OF BAYSWATER

When the Inner Circle railway was planned residents of Bayswater protested that their fashionable neighbourhood would be disfigured. A high wall was built to resemble the row of houses and the cutting through which the railway runs was thus satisfactorily concealed. In the picture on the left of that illustrating the front, the back of this make-believe house is seen



# THOSE EXTRA HOLES

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

A CORRESPONDENT wrote to me the other day about a certain match which both he and I had chanced to see. This was the final of the President's Putter at Rye in 1926, which ended, as every statistical schoolboy knows, in a tie at the twenty-fourth hole between R. H. Wethered and E. F. Storey, the darkness (not called the black-out then) being such that they could not see to play any further. As is likewise well known, the tie was not played off and each player hung a victor's ball on the putter for that year. My correspondent said that he believed this to be the largest number of extra holes ever played in a match of importance, and asked me, if he was wrong, to enlighten him. This I will try to do with the greatest pleasure, because tournaments and matches and even those ghoulish extra holes have, with the glorious news from overseas, almost ceased to be wild dreams and come once again within the range of practical possibilities.

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He is in fact considerably in need of enlightenment, because matches have gone far past the twenty-fourth hole. In one sense, however, that match is undoubtedly a "record" for, whereas all other such protracted struggles have come to an end at last, nobody knows how long this one might have gone on; the two might theoretically be at it still, like a couple of wandering Jews, though to be sure the Rye course has been altered since then and that particular twenty-fourth hole is, alas! no more. It was I who had something to do with the match coming to an end since in default of a referee—we always had one for the final afterwards—I suggested to the combatants that it was getting rather too dark, a point of view which had not occurred to their highly concentrated intellects. That was after the twenty-third hole and they declared that they would play just one more. Never were spectators more anxious for a hole to be halved, and when the combatants had groped their way through the gloom to the next green and holed out in a highly respectable five apiece, we breathed a sigh of intense relief.

Once upon a time the twenty-fourth hole was a world's record for the Amateur Championship, and it was I that held it jointly with my conqueror, since I lost my match on the Briars Green at Hoylake in 1898—the only world's record I have ever held or ever shall. To-day the record has advanced to the twenty-eighth hole and it is by this time a fairly old one, since it dates back to the Amateur Championship at Sandwich in 1908. Of that tie I had no more than a fleeting glance. It happened that I was engaged in a match of my own in one of the earlier rounds; I was going to the sixteenth hole in the comparatively care-free position of three up, and since we came near the end of the draw my opponent and I were, as we believed, almost the last couple out. Our astonishment may therefore be imagined when we saw another couple, obviously no light-hearted triflers, just setting out from the tenth teeing-ground. We rubbed our eyes, but there was no doubt about it; there were C. A. Palmer and Lionel Munn still in full tide of battle. It was nearly the end of the fight, for Palmer won on the twenty-eighth green and in the 36 years that have elapsed since, no other warriors have ever gone so far in this country.

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The books tell me, however, that their record has been equalled though not surpassed in the United States. In the Amateur Championship at Merion in 1930 George Von Elm and Maurice McCarthy went to the twenty-eighth, where McCarthy won. Thus Munn only shares this record, whether enviable or otherwise, but as regards the aggregate of such achievements he is easily entitled to first place, for he has been nearly as far in two other championships. In 1932 at Muirfield he went to the twenty-sixth against John de Forest and that, to make the circumstances still more excruciat-

ing, in the semi-final. Four years later at St. Andrews he was at his old games again, losing at this same twenty-sixth in the second round to J. L. Mitchell. Moreover, though the books do not mention it, it sticks in my head that on an earlier occasion at St. Andrews he went a long way, though not quite so far, against that illustrious veteran, Willie Greig. It seems unkind of the Fates not to have let him win just one of these dreadful Marathons.

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In those invaluable books of reference there is a good deal more information as to protracted ties, which I must leave the reader to dig out for himself. The professionals do not play in so many tournaments demanding extra holes and so their feats are on the whole inferior to the amateurs'; but I observe that in 1904 at Bogside Willie Fernie beat James Braid at the twenty-seventh, which was a record till Palmer and Munn just beat it. The twenty-sixth is the best that the ladies have done, Miss Titterton beating Miss Elsie Kyle at that point at St. Andrews in 1908. It will be seen that generally speaking these records are old ones that have endured for a long while. It remains for a post-war generation of golfers to exhibit still more staggering powers of lasting, but I am afraid my legs will not last long enough for me to watch them.

I called these extra holes "ghoulish" and I venture to think the epithet not ill-chosen as far as onlookers are concerned. There is nothing in which they take so bloodthirsty a satisfaction. They may be sitting at ease in the club-house, at the end of a long day, over a well-earned drink, but let someone pop in his head with the news that So-and-so is going to the nineteenth and they spring to their feet again to enjoy one more thrill. There are occasions when extra holes constitute pure, unadulterated, unnecessary torture. One such I recall from the University Match at Hoylake in 1921. All was long since over and Oxford had won by the length of the street when the last couple arrived on the home green locked in a deadly embrace. They ended all square, and though their match could have no earthly effect on the whole result,

out they had to go again, while all the rest of their comrades, their troubles over, linked arms and followed them in what can only be termed a murderous, bank-holiday spirit. Their ordeal lasted, if I remember aright, till the twenty-first. A few years later, also at Hoylake, the first couple, Grimwade and Oppenheimer, had to go to the forty-first and after that extra holes were abolished as far as this match was concerned. In a tournament they are necessary, since one player must survive to the next round; but in a team match they are a refinement of cruelty, since after all there can be no better ending than a halved match. I remember on one occasion in the Halford Hewitt Cup at Deal that my own particular match was on its way to the twentieth hole, when there came the news that our side had won. By common consent caddies were sent forward to retrieve the balls from the two tee shots and the match was abandoned unfinished as a half.

That, if not eminently courageous, was yet a reasonable course to pursue, since nobody plays extra holes for fun, if he has got another match to play in the afternoon. At the same time, there is a certain fearful joy to be snatched from them. That sudden-death feeling is not wholly without its stimulating charm. There is a cowardly satisfaction there is also a sickness in thinking that one will never go to the nineteenth any more. And it is noteworthy that while sometimes extra holes produce almost farcical errors, there are other times when the players are wrought up to a point of positive brilliancy.

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There is one feature of them which must have struck any experienced spectator, namely their power of restoring courage and even sanity to a player who just before has palpably lost both. When one man has come up from behind with a rush and halved his match after being several holes down, the natural instinct is to back him to win the nineteenth. In fact this is not at all a safe bet, for as often as not he loses it. His opponent has probably been in a pitiable and helpless state seeing hole after hole of his lead taken from him; but once the last hole is gone and he has his back to the wall, he can often make a fresh start and play with the courage of despair. That you never can tell is at least as true of golf as of most other things in life, and it is particularly true of the nineteenth and the twentieth holes.

## ABOUT DOING WITHOUT

By STEPHEN GWYNN

WE have all probably been planning—more or less vaguely—about what we shall do when this war finishes; and half of us may be tempted by memory to think we shall slide back very much into the old grooves, as we did 25 years ago. Lookers-on, they say, see most of the game, and some of us are too old to be anything but lookers-on—before victory or after it.

As one of these, I seem to see that this time war's effects have gone incomparably deeper. The changes brought about are far too important to be called tragic: they have altered the normal machinery of life, not just in matters of pounds, shillings and pence, but in social values which decide what people will not do without—and what they must be content with. Must be! In truth they have already accepted much that they hardly think of as inevitable. Natural is rather the word.

This does not apply to food, in which there is perhaps the most obvious difference between war-time and pre-war. Everybody, one may say, counts on the possibility of eating with no more thought of obligatory limit than we used to have, and possibly nearly everybody means to get back to pre-war standards; unless indeed prices are prohibitive—but that is another story. There will be, we assume, food to be had, at a price. Quite possibly, in order to pay that price, we may have to practise as expediency what is now an obligation. In short, war has not really altered our mental attitude towards food; but it has changed, at least for the time,

our attitude towards service. Thousands of us do for ourselves what before the war was always done for us—things that we should have been a little shy to be seen doing. What is more notable, we actually do them for other people.

These are almost without exception jobs of indoor manual labour. There was never anything exceptional in the case of man or woman who turned out with hoe or spade and did chores in the garden—sometimes even when it was not necessary; when there was a hired man available for such service. A kind of superstition related such outdoor activities to sport—which never needed an apology. They could be considered as a form of enjoyment; but no one suggested that for a man to make his own bed was sporting, or enjoyable. All one knew was that to do the thing came more natural to a soldier or sailor than to any civilian.

But already civilians of the purest dye are committing themselves surprisingly. Not many sights have astonished me more this year than what I saw as I came down to breakfast where I had been spending the night with two friends—excellent types of the working bourgeoisie. He might be called super-educated, for his job is to teach the senior class in a school which sends out more than a few scholarship winners. She on her part was just as cultivated and could, I daresay, have taken a hand at teaching; but all the hands she had were wanted to look after two active youngsters, and the house for nothing in the shape of service was at her disposal. Yet her fine handsome person seemed



all the handsomer for what was being asked of it.

It was no surprise to find when I came down that she was busy cooking our breakfast; what did surprise me was to see my host busy with a broom about the kitchen door, neatly and meticulously sweeping the dust into a dustpan.

"Does she allow you to do this?" I asked, knowing well that I should not be let put my hand to the broom like in the house where I am my hostess's hampered lodger. But with us part-time service is made available; it would not be true to say as my host did: "She has been sweeping through the rest of the house to keep it busy most of the morning." And so he did his bit, daily no doubt, before going out to impart some of his feeling for Horace or for Seneca to embryo prize-winners. But I am sure that he does not brag about it as I do of my hours with splitting-axe or digging-fork; and though he must have known that I admired what I saw, I am not sure that he was glad to see it.

There are superstitions about things which

are, and things which are not, a man's work. Will these be lost after the change? Shall we be able to afford them? However it may work out about food, I am sure that we shall have in a great measure to do without having things done for us. Productive labour will be desperately in demand and a great deal of what was used for service was potential production. It will be called off by higher wages, by the desire for greater personal freedom, or possibly in the last resort by a developing sense of human dignity. Let us admit that there are few more beneficent creatures than a really good general servant—always a woman. But on the whole domestic service is condemned from the standpoint of social value by one fact; the more a man or woman is specialised in it, the more he or she is an appanage of luxury.

One certainly cannot count on the State for help to get back to pre-war standards in the supply of domestic service—though we can where food is concerned. So we ought to lay our account, with the necessity of continuing in many ways to do without service—to doing

for ourselves, and even for others. Women do not need to have this impressed on them at all so much as men; indeed the truth is that women should be encouraged to get rid of their feeling that a man need not take his fair share of household duties. There is a perverse pride, developed by a man-made tradition, that leads each of them to abhor asking her man, or men, to put a hand near broom or bucket. We should have a reasonable review of what the man can fit in with his other avocations; and very clearly this will include fire-lighting and other early morning activities.

Of course if service on the old scale is going to become as obsolete as the coach and four, there will be a great development of ingenious gadgets. But all comes down to this. If hired service is to be as hard to come by as at present, the present social code will be as unfair to women as it is now. Decent men will take pride in everything they can do to lighten that task of making the house run, which, after the war even more than before, will fall chiefly on the woman.

## OLD HAMPSHIRE WAYS

By S. E. SCAMMELL

MAJOR A. G. WADE'S recent article on mediæval pottery found near Bentley station in Hampshire, with its footnote on the possibility of a Roman road, was particularly interesting to me because, when war broke out, I was completing a survey of the Ridgeways and Roman roads of the Wessex area. One of the "possibles," which was very far from proven, was a Roman road from Winchester through Alton to link with the Harroway and Lunway somewhere between Alton and the west end of the Hog's Back.

There are three known ancient tracks in this area. The first is the Northdown Ridgeway which comes along the Hog's Back from Kent, and continues along the Farnham—Golden Pot watershed as far as Well, where it leaves the watershed to run north-west and west through Well, Long Sutton, Polecat Corner, Stag and Hounds, and Deane Down Farm, to Chapmansford, Andover and points west. Although west of Chapmansford it runs parallel to the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, the latter for some reason did not put this section out of use.

West of Well it is known as the Harroway, and having reached the dry Hampshire chalk country it no longer concerns itself with watersheds and is not a true ridgeway. East of Farnham its summerway, lying low upon the southern slope of the North Downs, apparently put the true ridgeway wholly out of use at such an early date (*i.e.* in or before the Saxon period) that little of the original ridgeway can be traced east of the Hog's Back: unlike, for instance, the Berkshire Ridgeway, where both ridgeway and summerway are clearly defined.

The second ancient track is the Lunway, which runs from the Harroway at Well along the watershed to Golden Pot and thence south-west and west by Herriard Common, Bradley Crossroads, Preston Down and Totford to the Lunways Inn on the Winchester-Basingstoke road, and points west. An occasional tumulus upon it, the name Cold Harbour at Herriard Common indicating Roman occupation, Roman remains at its intersection with the Winchester-Silchester Roman road at Lunways Inn and other evidence further west indicate that this also was a pre-Roman and not merely a mediæval track.

It has been suggested by Dr. Grundy on the evidence of Saxon land charters that there was a winter—Saxon—link from the Lunway at Midsomer Wood by Itchen Common Farm, Itchen Stoke Down, Old Alresford, Bighton, Sopley Town and Chawton Park Wood, to Alton.

Finally there was the mediæval Pilgrims' Way which followed the Saxon track along the north bank of the Itchen from Winchester to Itchen Stoke. There seems to be some doubt



ISINGTON MILL ON THE RIVER WEY BETWEEN BINSTED AND BENTLEY  
Half a mile from the Binsted-Bentley Road is a Roman homestead farm at Coldrey

whether it crossed by the fords at Itchen Stoke and continued by Tichborne Down to Bishops Sutton, Ropley Dean, the long straight "Blackberry Lane" to Four Marks and thence to Alton Butts (Hilaire Belloc's route in *The Old Road*) or whether it continued on the north bank by Pugglestone Farm and the southern boundary of Old Alresford Park: the latter route is more direct, and avoids crossing the main river, and if this is the case then Dr. Grundy's Saxon track from Old Alresford to Alton Butts is no doubt the Pilgrims' Way itself.

Since there is no evidence of its climbing the Jordan's Farm spur to the Lunway at Golden Pot, which one might have expected, presumably from Alton the Way followed the north bank of the river, in the vicinity of the existing highway, until at Farnham it joined the Northdown Ridgeway (where the latter crosses from the Hog's Back to the watershed leading westward to Golden Pot) and continued into Kent by the summerway.

There is of course no reason why the Pilgrims' Way between Itchen Stoke and Alton should not have followed two alternative routes: but the Old Alresford route seems the natural one and accounts for Dr. Grundy's discovery, while Belloc's only real bit of evidence—Blackberry Lane—is capable of a different explanation, as below.

As evidence for the Roman road mentioned above there are:

- (i) the straight high-road from Winchester due east for  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles;
- (ii) the alignment proposed by Belloc for the Pilgrims' Way, from the inn east of Ropley Dean by the long straight Blackberry Lane to Four Marks, through the corner of Four Marks Wood, and for another half-mile along the main road: and the place-names North Street, Gilbert Street, Street Houses, adjoining;
- (iii) the alignment of the road at the back of Alton Butts, with Alton High Street;
- (iv) the name and alignment of The Street through Bentley Village;
- (v) Roman villas and remains found throughout the Alton-Farnham valley.

On the other hand are the facts that there is, as far as I know, no real evidence of a Roman formation anywhere on these alignments: a complete lack of any evidence for five miles between sections (i) and (ii) (although Roman coins have been found near Cheriton Mill, where the line of (i), if produced, would cross the Itchen): the fact that the curiously straight

alignment of Blackberry Lane might be no more than the result of one of the later Enclosure Acts, although this is not likely: and the fact that the names North Street and Gilbert Street may derive from the other root for street and indicate spring-heads, both being, suspiciously, at the heads of combs and on the same 400-ft. contour.

It might be said that if there had been a

Roman road between Winchester and Alton the Pilgrims' Way would have made use of it: but this would be incorrect, since the churches of the Itchen valley had their place in the pilgrimage. It might on the other hand be argued that the fact that the Pilgrims' Way, at Alton, does not climb the hill to join the Lunway and Harroway, but continues on a parallel route along the valley bottom, is evidence that in

doing so it was following a pre-existent Roman road: although admittedly the valley, being on gravel, drains well, and the climb might have been hardly justified.

If any readers know of any traces of a Roman road between Winchester, Alton and Farnham I should be extremely interested if they would write to me, care of the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### CREDITS FOR FARMERS

SIR,—I am sorry to see that in your issue of August 25 you say that "the Government is promising amiably to arrange State-guaranteed credits for farmers with unaccustomed liberality." This is unfortunately a prevalent idea among people who are not farmers, but it is distressing to find it being given prominence in COUNTRY LIFE. In point of fact the farmer as such can obtain no credit whatsoever from the Government, excepting for a little-used emergency scheme operating only during war-time through war agricultural executive committees in which the rate of interest is 5 per cent. The only other State-guaranteed credits for agriculture are those which are made to landowners through the Lands Improvement Company or the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. These are valuable sources of credit and should be used to a far greater extent than they have been in the past. It cannot, however, be too strongly emphasised that advances are made only on the security of land and therefore cannot apply to the tenant farmer.

It is well known that the working capital required now to farm an acre of land is roughly double what it was in 1939, and with the increased efficiency that will be demanded of farmers after the war, there is every likelihood of this figure rising still further. It follows, therefore, that the man who actually does the farming of the land will have to acquire from some source or another at least twice the capital that he needed before the war.

Where is this capital to come from? In certain cases it has been possible for the farmer to find it from his own profits, but in many instances excess profits tax and income-tax, coupled with the rise in the cost of living, have prevented him from doing this. His only alternative sources of credit are therefore merchants who invariably have to charge very high rates of interest, or the banks. It is highly debatable whether it is in the interests of the agricultural industry that the sources of credit should be thus limited. It may well be, for instance, that national policy may dictate an increased capitalisation of agriculture, whereas prudent banking policy would shrink from advancing the necessary money. For reasons such as these it is highly desirable that the tenant farmer should be at least in no worse a position than the landlord who requires capital for necessary improvements.—H. D. WALSTON, *Thriplow Farm, Thriplow, Cambridge.*

[The point which Mr. Walston makes with regard to the present unenviable position of the tenant-farmer as contrasted with that of the man who owns his own land is a most important one; and we entirely agree that the provision of necessary working capital for the tenant-farmer is one of the immediate problems of post-war agriculture, which no amount of amiable promises regarding the future of the industry in general is likely to solve. The "amiable promises" to which we alluded in our Note were those made by the Chancellor and other Ministers in announcing the Government's adherence to the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference for "cheap credit for agriculture in all producing countries,"

and by Mr. Hudson in introducing the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act and describing the Treasury proposals for the future of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. In this context we probably used the term "farmer" more loosely than precision demanded. As Mr. Walston points out, the valuable sources of credit provided by the Lands Improvement Company and the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation are made available only on the security of land and are therefore useless to the tenant-farmer as such.—ED.]

### OLD BRISTOL

SIR,—Demolition of bomb-damaged property in the foreground has afforded this hitherto unseen view of Georgian architecture. It is the



A LITTLE-KNOWN BRISTOL GEM

See letter: Old Bristol

Unitarian Chapel in Lewins Mead near the centre of Bristol. Erected in 1788 it has three aisles and three galleries. The first chapel on this spot was erected in the reign of Charles II when the famous minister John Weekes refused to conform to the New Prayer Book. It is scheduled by the Council for the Preservation of Ancient Bristol.—F. W., *Bristol.*

### TRAINING CITIZENS: AN EXPERIMENT

SIR,—As a part of the instruction in citizenship given to the children of Felstead Council School in Essex, I was invited, as chairman of the Parish Council, by the headmaster, Mr. D. J. Davies, to give a talk to the senior children on Local Government from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day with special reference to the parish of Felstead and with particular emphasis on the personnel and the duties of the present Council.

The children showed a keen interest in the subject and after an interesting discussion, on behalf of the Parish Council I invited the children to the next meeting of the Council and the Lighting and Watching meeting which preceded it and I offered two prizes for the best accounts.

The invitation was immediately accepted, and at both meetings the young visitors, armed with notebooks and pencils, were obviously interested in the proceedings, which included items of post-war planning.

The headmaster reports that on the following day the lively discussion,

and the shrewd comments and the volley of questions were sure evidence that the experiment had been successful.

The best accounts, submitted by John Davies and Fred Sprigs, showed an intelligent grasp of Local Government procedure and of the topics discussed.

It is hoped to continue the experiment and to include at later stages the social services and occupations.—ROBERT F. COE, *Weston, Felstead, Essex.*

### COVENTRY CATHEDRAL

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the ruins of Coventry Cathedral will never be converted into an "international coffee bar," as one of your correspondents suggests, but it is doubtful if it would be better policy to restore the

round with a torch or lantern and I was advised to inform the local police. Accordingly I communicated with the village constable, who was full of theories of an impractical nature, but being unwell at the time I could not investigate for myself. I was even told that my large Dalmatian dog, having seen the light, had rushed back to his kennel with hackles up! These do stories grow.

One of my bedside books is Richard Jefferies's *Wild Life in a Southern Country*, and turning to this, to read in bed, I chanced upon his description of *ignis fatuus* and felt sure I had solved the mystery. The light appeared only where the soil had been recently turned up, both for the foundation for my greenhouse and the levelling for the tennis court. This ground had probably not been disturbed for a great many years—if ever—and owing to a wet spring that year the soil was damp and certain gases were released, of a phosphorescent nature. I believe the effect is not uncommon in marsh land, in Ireland and elsewhere. This was evidently a correct conclusion, as no mysterious light has ever been seen since.—M. S. WHATTON, *The Lodge, Ham, near Marlborough, Wiltshire.*

SIR,—After reading the article on round towers in Suffolk in a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE I looked up further details and found the following under *Syleham* (Suffolk) in Gorton's *Topographical Dictionary* (1833):

*Syleham*—a parish in the hundred of Hoxne, situated in a finely wooded country remarkable for *Ignis Fatui*—commonly called, *Syleham Lamps*, that are frequently seen in the low grounds.

In a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE Major Jarvis states that a correspondent asks him "where he could be certain of seeing a will-o'-the-wisp." Perhaps he might like to try if *Syleham* still shows its "Lamps," but I fear he will hardly think the place "within reasonable distance of London" these days!—ALAN O. CLAUGHTON, *Moreton Hampstead, Devon.*

### A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

SIR,—A simpler "cure" for rheumatism than the one given in COUNTRY LIFE (August 25) is a teaspoonful of ordinary table salt in half a tumbler of warm water every morning. I was told of this cure by an old coachman after suffering four months of muscular rheumatism and in two months I was completely cured and have had no return since. That was four years ago.—F. W. BROOKE, *Witham, Essex.*

### A UNIQUE COMBAT

SIR,—While on a walk through the woods about two months ago, I witnessed a rather amusing and, I think, unusual combat.

I was going along a narrow path when I noticed, about 20 ft. or so ahead, a curious object, tumbling over and over, and yet advancing quite rapidly in my direction.

When it came nearer, I found the "object" to consist of a rabbit and a grey squirrel, locked together in combat. They were apparently fighting with claws and teeth, but it was difficult to see exactly, as their movements were so swift.

On they came, over and over, quite oblivious of my presence, until they rolled right into my feet. Then two scared little animals made off in

whole of the fabric as an exact reproduction.

Apart from the tower and spire, the remainder of the building was a typical Perpendicular parish church, by no means exceptional, built of red sandstone—blackened in recent years by the smoke of Coventry—and containing some unfortunate Victorian stained glass at the east end.

The proposed new plan retains the tower and spire, as well as the apse—minus the glass—and though the arrangements in between them may offend some, the idea seems original, and the effect might well be inspiring.

The delightful illustration of the original St. Michael's parish church (COUNTRY LIFE, September 1), could perhaps be reproduced on the episcopal note-paper!—R. W. SKIRVING, *Lawns Shilton, Oxfordshire.*

### WILL-O'-THE-WISP

SIR,—With regard to Major Jarvis's query as to whether the will-o'-the-wisp was ever seen nowadays, it may interest your readers to know that a curious manifestation of this was seen here 10 years ago. I had recently bought this house, quite an old one, and had had some alterations made to it, including the building of a greenhouse and the making of a tennis court in a field adjoining the garden. In the spring following my arrival here I was told by one of my staff that a curious light, coming and going, and never to be found when approached, was seen most evenings. It was thought to be someone prowling



opposite directions into the undergrowth.

I cannot imagine what could have been the cause of such a desperate quarrel between rodents whose habits are so entirely different.—  
E. WORSLEY, *White Barn, North Bersted, Hognor Regis, Sussex.*

### CRINKLE-CRANKLE

SIR,—In that most interesting article on the towers of Suffolk in *COUNTRY LIFE* of August 18 the author mentions "a lively example of a crinkle-crankle wall." As none of us here has ever heard of such a wall we should be so glad to have it explained. It sounds like something out of

Somerset apple mentioned by Mr. Corp should be eaten straight from the tree also certainly applied to our Jenetting.

I am afraid there is none of these trees existing in our orchards at Banham, and I should doubt whether they are elsewhere, although there might possibly be an odd tree or two in some of the very old orchards.—  
W. C. GAYMER, *The Cyder Works, Attleborough, Norfolk.*

### SPARROW-HAWK v WOODPECKER

SIR,—Recently at about 9 p.m., I heard an angry squawking from the garden and, looking out of the window, I saw something fluttering in the flower-bed. As I approached the scene of strife, a green woodpecker flew away apparently none the worse, and was shortly followed by a young sparrow-hawk. The latter was badly shaken and flopped a few yards away into another bed. When we approached it, however, it flew away again rather shakily. My impression was that the sparrow-hawk had set upon the woodpecker while it was feeding on the lawn and had come off much the worse in the conflict.

It would have been interesting to have watched them fight it out.—  
G. W. L., *Broadway, Worcestershire.*

### VICTORY MEMORIAL

SIR,—One wonders what form our victory celebrations will take at the end of the present war. The quaint structure in my picture, a cement building—kept scrupulously whitewashed in peace-time but camouflaged at the moment so that it does not provide a landmark for enemy planes—is known as White Nancy and is situated on a high hill overlooking Bollington, Cheshire. It was erected by a Colonel Gaskell to celebrate our victory at Waterloo.—  
R. RAWLINSON, *Rock Bank, Whaley Bridge, near Stockport, Cheshire.*

### A CITY NEST

SIR,—This picture of the nest of a wren, although their nests are common, may in this case be unusual.

It was found in the garden of a house within one mile of the middle of Worcester, and is built in a broccoli.—  
W. RICHARDSON, *Worcester.*

### THE LINCOLN CLUB—A "RURAL PRATT'S"

SIR,—Some of the Army, in their lighter moments, can be capable of vandalism. The enclosed photographs, kindly taken for me by Mr. James Jarché, the distinguished war correspondent, illustrate the extent to which the ignorance of an occasional lout—

and, incidentally, sometimes the laxity of officers—can ruin relics of historic importance.

The busts, all of which have been defaced by soldiers once billeted in the building, are of members of the Lincoln Club, an esoteric group of noblemen and gentlemen who met, dined, drank, debated and, no doubt gamed and hunted together in the more civilised decades of the eighteenth century.

The Club was founded, so far as I can ascertain, about 1741, by Thomas Chaplin, ancestor of the famous "Squire of Blankney" of Hermit fame, and met in the club-room built by him at that time and attached to the Green Man Inn at one of the entrance gates to Blankney Park. The inn is now a farm-house, and, with the rest of the estate, is the property of that splendid farmer Mr. W. H. Parker of Babingley Hall, Norfolk.

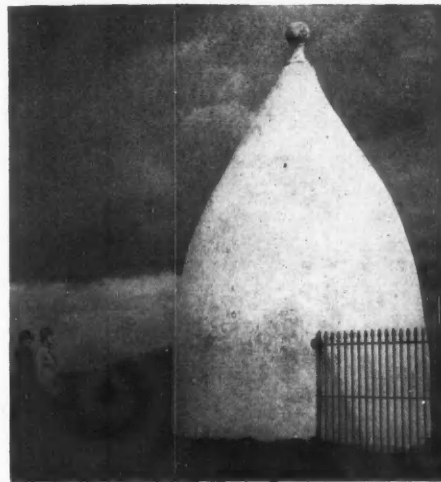
The old inn is a rambling stone-built building with a dour-looking exterior, standing eight miles from Lincoln on the London road. It has a range of stables and barns and a vast overshadowing tree, on one of whose lower limbs are the deeply graven marks of ropes. This, says local lore, is where malefactors were hanged on the spot after being tried in the club-room, which seems to have been used as a court-room also. The marks may equally have been caused by a pulley to haul sacks of corn on to carts!

The club-room is well proportioned, 30 ft. long by 18, with garrets and chambers above, and has a dignified elevation. Formerly a bowling green and a summer-house adjoined it.

I am indebted to Sir Edmund Roys of Stubton Hall, Newark, and Mr. H. W. Stokes of the Blankney Estate Office for the following list of principal members of this "Rural Pratt's," each of whom is represented by a bust or plaque. They are:

Lord Monson of Burton, 1st Baron, *cr.* 1728, *d.* 1748.

Lord Robert Manners of Bloxholm, son of the 2nd Duke of Rutland, M.P. Kingston-on-Hull, 1747-80. A general officer in the Army. Buried at Bloxholm 1782, aged 64.



### WHITE NANCY

See letter: *Victory Memorial*

Lord Sherard Manners, brother of above, M.P. for Tavistock 1741, *d.* 1741-42.

Lord Charles Manners, another brother, *d.* 1761.

Lord Vere Bertie of Branston, son of 1st Duke of Ancaster and his second wife, M.P. for Boston 1741-47, *d.* 1768.

Lord Tyrconnel of Belton: Sir John Brownlow, Bart., *cr.* Baron and Viscount 1718, *d.* 1754.

Thomas Whichcot of Harpswell, M.P. Lincs 1741-68, *d.* 1776.

John Chaplin of Blankney, son and heir of Squire Thomas, *d.* 1764.

Charles Chaplin of Blankney, probably a younger brother of John.

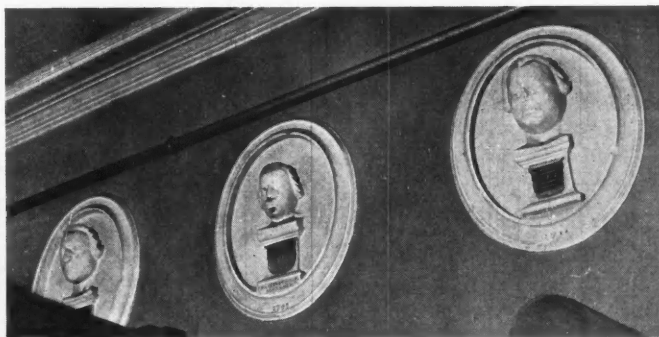
Robert Dashwood, brother of Samuel Dashwood of Well.

Thomas Noel, M.P. Rutland 1727-84.

L. Bent Noel, brother of above, Colonel 43rd Regiment.

There are also in the club-room a bust without name or arms and eight medallions without busts or names.

All the foregoing principal members are, as I said, represented by plaster busts with the arms and names of each painted on an escutcheon within a medallion. Every one has been damaged, presumably by rifle butts, and each is daubed with ink or paint. Every nose but one is broken. The bust of Charles Chaplin of Blankney is, of course, decorated with a moustache to resemble the unhumorous clown of Hollywood.



Thus, an unique heritage from a more engaging era is ruined. The room is now occupied by the local Home Guard, whose comments on the practices of their predecessors would, I fear, too much enliven your immaculate pages.

If any reader can supply further details of the Club I shall be more than grateful, since I am engaged on a county history of Lincolnshire.

Lincoln Races were held near this inn until 1771, the Chaplin colours being green and red. The Blankney Hounds met there on March 1, 1870, when King Edward VII, then Prince



### A WREN'S NEST IN A BROCCOLI PLANT

See letter: *A City Nest*

Edward Lear!—  
JOAN MACLEOD, *Druim, Muir of Ord, Ross-shire.*

[Murray's *Dictionary* defines "crinkle-crankle" as "a winding in and out, a zigzag; the wall so described would be serpentine.—Ed.]

### FIRST APPLES

SIR,—Mr. Corp's letter, in your issue of August 25, on the very early apple which existed in an orchard in Somerset some years ago, brings to my mind one or two trees of an apple which we used to call Jenetting, which I imagine was really a corruption or abbreviation of "June eating." These grew in my father's orchards at Banham, Norfolk (where, incidentally, cider has been made since 1281), when I was a boy about 50 years ago. They were certainly much earlier than the quarrenden, and in fact were well named, because they were practically ripe in June, or at any rate early in July. Mr. Bunyard's advice that the



### THE DAMAGED BUSTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE 18th-CENTURY LINCOLN CLUB

See letter: *The Lincoln Club—A "Rural Pratt's"*



of Wales, was one of the field.—  
J. WENTWORTH DAY, *Wicken, Cambridgeshire.*

#### VALE OF CLWYD CHURCHES

SIR,—Since I wrote to you some time ago and you published a short notice of mine on the two-naved churches of the Vale of Clwyd, several letters have been written on the subject, and lately a suggestion was made that they were for the storing of wool.



THE RIVER FRONT OF KEPIER HOSPITAL GATEWAY ON THE PROPOSED POWER-STATION SITE

See letter: A Durham Relic

The theory I propounded was the same as that given by Professor Tout, formerly Professor of Mediaeval and Modern History in the University of Manchester, and that is that they were founded by the Dominican Friars, because between the critical years in North Wales, 1268-93, a former Dominican Prior of Rhuddlan became Bishop of St. Asaph, and this is about the date of the present buildings, in parts. The Dominican church at Toulouse is the same.

Whatever other "two-naved" churches there are in the country, it seems most certain that those of the Vale of Clwyd were undoubtedly connected with the strong current of Dominican influence then in Rhuddlan and St. Asaph.

This is also the theory I give in my own book on the history of Flintshire.—A. ROY MADDOCK, *Flint, North Wales.*

#### THE JACOBINS

SIR,—Viollet-le-Duc in his *Dictionnaire d'Architecture* tells us (Vol. I, pages 298-299) that St. Louis caused to be built in Paris the monastery of the Jacobins, whose church (now destroyed) presented a lay-out of a new type; the body of the church was composed of two naves divided by a row of columns. He says further that a church of the Jacobins at Agen and another at Toulouse have the same disposition.

So far as one can judge from the photograph of Hannington Church (April 28) it seems to date from the thirteenth century and is probably influenced in its design by the examples cited above designed for preaching friars.

But it is not unique. At Leeds the Laudian Church of St. John has two naves, and in the nineteenth century, in the fury of church building, others were built in England, so continuing the tradition.—G. HORSFIELD, *Allington, Kent.*

SIR,—The three churches mentioned in Mrs. Phillips's letter in your issue of August 18 are good examples of the

development suggested in my letter published on June 30.

Aberdaron (to give its name correctly) may well have been used for the storage of wool, as it was "neglected and desecrated" for many years after a new and peculiarly hideous building had been set up to take its place early in the nineteenth century. The old church was, however, restored in 1868. The western end of the north "aisle" with its fine round-headed doorway was built late in the twelfth century, the eastern part later, and the arcade and the south aisle added early in the sixteenth century.

Llanistyn also retains a small round-headed window, now blocked, as evidence of 12th-century building, and a central arcade of Tudor workmanship.

Llangwlad, recently saved from threatened collapse, is of particular interest. There are three "aisles," the central representing the original building. For the addition of the northern a precise date is given by a contemporary inscription on one of the pillars of the arcade: HEC EDES EDIFICATA EST IN ANO DNI 1520.

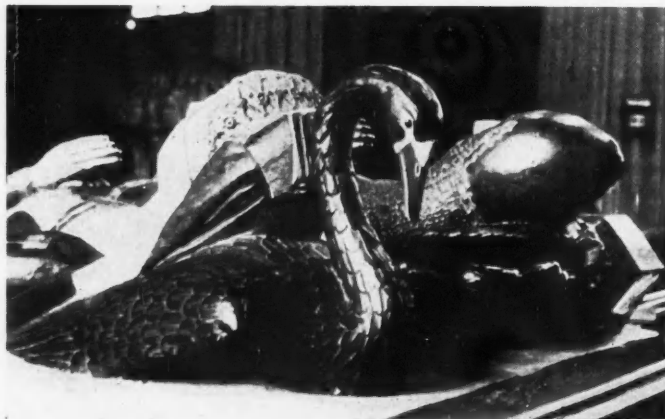
The south aisle and arcade were added later in the same century. The date 1520 has been persistently misread as 1020, or even earlier.

Unfortunately North Wales can also supply a parallel to the fate of Colston Bassett church, as the town church of St. Hilary's chapel in Denbigh, dating from about 1300, was deliberately destroyed—except the tower—by the church authorities some 20 years ago, after the Office of Works had refused the offer of its custody.—W. J. HEMP, *Bod Cywarch, Criccieth, North Wales.*

#### A DURHAM RELIC

SIR,—The proposal to build a power station at Kepier, Durham City, prompts me to send a photograph of Kepier Hospital Gateway which stands on this site; it is the only surviving portion of a foundation dating back to 1112. Bishop Flambard founded the hospital, but it was Bishop Pudsey who transferred it to its present charming site on the south bank of the River Wear. The gateway, however, seems to be later than Pudsey's time, being set up, probably, soon after Robert Bruce devastated the place in 1306.

Among the privileges granted by Bishop Pudsey to the small community at Kepier was one regarding



A SWAN HEAD-REST: WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

See letter: Animal Foot-rests

their dogs; these were not to be mutilated in one foot. It will be recalled that in many other places (Bowland Forest in Yorkshire, for example) dogs were so maimed to prevent them from chasing game.

Though somewhat disfigured by the insertion of sash-windows and other incongruities, the gateway is still a worthy relic. The arched entrance has a fine ribbed roof and is flanked on either side by a porter's lodge. My photograph shows the river-front; on the courtyard side there is an exterior stone staircase leading to the porters' lodges, which now provide homes for workers at the adjoining farm.—G. B. W., *Leeds.*

#### THE ANGERS TAPESTRIES

SIR,—The tapestries which Rudyard Kipling and Sir Herbert Baker describe themselves as having seen in the Musée at Angers (see the latter's letter in the August 25 issue of COUNTRY LIFE), I remember as having—even more fortunately—seen in their proper locale, that is, hung round the nave and choir of the Cathedral itself.

The effect of these then was unforgettable in their brilliance and beautiful iconography.

Angers Cathedral is, as no doubt Sir Herbert Baker would agree, an exceedingly interesting example of Angevine Gothic. Nevertheless, to my lay mind, it was disappointing in that it lacked that dramatic quality which is so much a feature of the cathedrals of France as almost to be taken for granted. As I had come to Angers from Le Mans perhaps this is not surprising.

The exquisite tapestries, however, more than compensated for any fancied lack of grandeur, and proved in a most striking manner the profound value of such a form of decoration in our great churches to mark an occasion of festal significance. (One recalls the Burne-Jones tapestries at Lancing.)

Let us hope that it may soon be safe to transfer once more its tapestries to Angers Cathedral to mark a great deliverance.—ANTHONY HARDCASTLE, *St. Mary's Vicarage, 7, Elsworth Road, N.W.3.*

#### ANIMAL FOOT-RESTS

SIR,—I was greatly interested in the splendid article *Animal Foot-rests on Tombs*, by James Mann, in COUNTRY LIFE.

I think the enclosed photographs showing the use of hares and a swan on tombs will also be of interest to your readers.—J. DENTON ROBINSON, *The Cottage, Langholm Crescent, Darlington, Durham.*



#### A CHURCH NOTICE

See letter: Pattens in Church

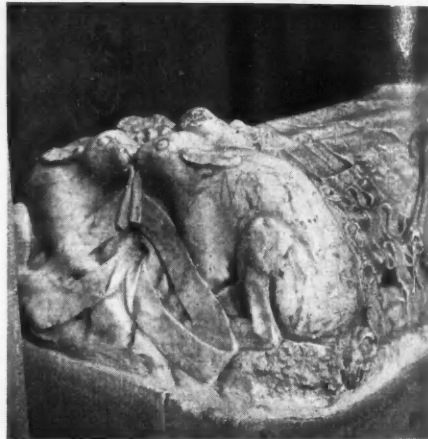
#### PATTENS IN CHURCH

SIR,—You may like to use the enclosed photograph taken at Walspole St. Peter, Norfolk, where the pair of pattens hangs in the church porch. The notice explains itself and the matter.—M. W., *Hereford.*

#### SILVER-FISH

SIR,—Silver-fish—active, wingless little creatures—belong to the most ancient of all the half-million species of insects.

Getting rid of them sometimes means taking up floors or cementing



#### THE HARES: WELLS CATHEDRAL

See letter: Animal Foot-rests

and laying down poisons, but in small numbers they can no doubt be driven away with the help of a paraffin rag, or insect-powder.

They like damp and badly ventilated rooms and houses.—P. G. TILLARD, *Taunton, Somerset.*

SIR,—In case no one else mentions it, your correspondent will find desired information about silver-fish in British Museum (Natural History) Economic Leaflet No. 3 entitled *The Silver Fish and Firebrat*.—C. J. PURNELL, *Secretary and Librarian, London Library, St. James's Square, S.W.1.*

SIR,—Silver-fish make their home behind wainscoting and old plaster and appear to thrive on ordinary insecticides. The best method is to prepare for a minor flood, and to pour kettlefuls of scalding water into every crack and crevice where they have been seen. This may sound rather alarming, but it is very effective and usually puts a stop to the bother at once.—M. J. MCGOWAN, *Cutley, Kingston, Taunton, Somerset.*

A correspondent asks whether any subscriber to COUNTRY LIFE would care to send the paper on to her son, who is stationed in a most isolated part of N. Africa and will greatly miss the paper, which can no longer be sent to him from home. His address will be given to any subscriber writing to the Editor.



## The Anniversary of the Immortal 'Few' Sunday, Sept 17th, 1944

*"The world will little note, nor long  
remember, what we say here, but it  
can never forget what they did here..."*

Churchill's words echo with poignancy on this Fourth Anniversary of the Battle of Britain, calling on us to revive our gratitude for a great devotion and a great deliverance.

Please renew your practical help to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund which labours tirelessly to ease the tragic aftermath of sacrifice, by assisting the disabled, the widows, children and other dependents of those killed, brightening, as far as possible, their future.



### BENEVOLENT FUND

Please send donations to

LORD RIVERDALE, *Chairman*, or BERTRAM T. RUMBLE, *Hon. Sec.*  
Appeals Committee, R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 1 Sloane St, London, S.W.1

Cheques and P.O. payable to R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

(Registered under War Charities Act, 1940)



## Thanks for the Tanks!

When the War ends and the Motor Industry's policy switches from Production for Victory to Production for Peace, there will be a welcome place in this mighty British Industry for those who have served an exacting apprenticeship in the hard school of mechanised warfare.

## THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURE • DISTRIBUTION • MAINTENANCE

*Production for Victory*



### FARMER'S PROGRESS

THE farm of the future! . . . Much of our agricultural inheritance which was more picturesque than effective will have disappeared, to be replaced by modern structures designed to fit a purpose, in the attainment of which they achieve their own beauty. Farming practices, whose only merit lay in their antiquity, will be discarded; the farmhouse hoard of cash and notes for business transactions will give place to a banking account—an account which the Westminster Bank, with its long experience and deep insight into rural problems, is unusually well qualified to handle. In every department of the farm an ever-increasing value will be set upon efficiency, rather than tradition; *already great strides have been made . . .*

### WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

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## DEPENDABILITY



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CLEAN PLUGS SAVE PETROL AND  
IMPROVE ENGINE PERFORMANCE



## CHAMPION

PLUGS

CHAMPION SPARKING PLUG COMPANY LIMITED

*We have asked the Farmers and Contractors:*

"What are your observations regarding the fuel consumption of the Marshall Diesel Tractor?"

**100% agree**  
— "it's very economical"

*Comments on fuel consumption were as follows:—*

47.6% say — "very satisfactory", "very low", "very light", "very economical", "most economical" or "the most economical."

47.6% say—"light", "good", "satisfactory", "economical" or "reasonable".

4.8% say—"cuts fuel costs in half".

100%

*Figures for threshing for instance were given as follows:—*

20.0% say—4 gallons a day.

20.0% say—4½ gallons a day.

46.6% say—5 gallons a day.

6.7% say—5-6 gallons a day.

6.7% say—7 gallons a day.

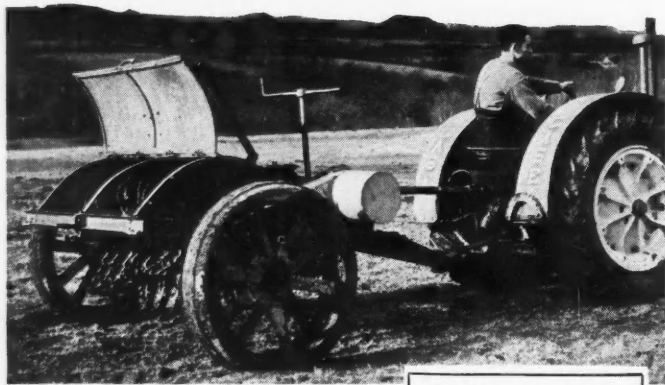
100%

NOTE. Recently we sent a questionnaire to a number of Farmers and Contractors, picked at random from all parts of the United Kingdom, and asked them to reply to 21 questions. The question dealt with in this advertisement is one of them.



Marshall Sons & Co. Ltd., (Dept. C.L.7) Gainsborough, Lincs.  
London Office: Stafford House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.

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## FARMING NOTES

# PROBLEMS FOR THE N.F.U.

**U** PHEAVALS at the headquarters of the National Farmers' Union were not unexpected by those who are in touch with Bedford Square. When Mr. J. K. Knowles and Mr. J. Turner took the reins as president and vice-president, it was evident that these two young men meant to brush aside cobwebs and transform the N.F.U. into an up-to-date and well-equipped organisation that could serve the farmers of the country really effectively. In these days of big business, the old motto "Defence not Defiance" has really outworn its purpose. The day has passed when the farmers should think of themselves as fighting a rearguard action against the forces of the City and Manchester. Farmers and their organisation must take their place in the front rank of the country's industries. There must no longer be any question of inferiority complex.

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**I** N the counties, farmers are beginning to see this clearly. They are ready to double their subscriptions to their Union and membership continues to increase. The last figure I have heard is 150,000, which represents at least three-quarters of the real farmers in the country. While the Union is reconstructing itself to become a more effective force in the industrial world, it is all to the good that the services of Sir Cleveland Fyfe have been retained as political adviser. Sir Cleveland has long experience of the ins and outs of politics as they have affected the farming industry for the past 30 years. His shrewd ability was shown to full advantage last Christmas when he went to the microphone to answer Mr. Hudson on the farm prices issue. His political sense is unrivalled, and if the Union can develop its business contacts on sound lines, farmers will be able to feel that they have a first-class organisation.

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**M** R. KNOWLES, who was elected president for this year, has a wide experience of the organisation of the county branches. For some time he was chairman of the Union's Organisation Committee. This took him round the counties and he saw for himself the strength and weakness of the Union. In the last few months guidance has been given to the county branches as to how they can organise their work more efficiently and several new county secretaries have been appointed, and also paid secretaries for groups of small branches. These are men of ability who will see that members get the service they need through the Union and who will be always watchful to advance N.F.U. interests.

The N.F.U. is not a trading body, but it can do much to promote the business interests of farmers. Under its wing there are a number of farmers' co-operative societies. Some of them are successful and some are not so successful. Now that agricultural production has attained such a big volume to meet our war-time requirements, the market which farmers offer for machinery, fertilisers and other supplies and, on the other hand, the increased volume of home produce to be marketed, give great scope for trading organisations within the farming industry. There is no reason why farmers should always be so much in the hands of merchants and middlemen.

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**L** ET me quote from my own experience one example of the economies that can be effected by co-operative trading. Before the war my eggs went to a farmers' co-

operative packing station. The society was run efficiently and economically and a useful bonus on egg sales was paid every year. Since 1942 I have been required to send my eggs to a private firm owing to the rationalisation of transport arrangements for egg collection. I get just the same price week by week for my eggs—that is the price fixed by the Government—but I forgo the bonus which I had before as a member of this farmers' co-operative society. I reckon that my eggs would have earned a bonus of £60 last year. This sum now goes into the dividends of the shareholders of the firm that collects my eggs. Similar instances could be quoted to show the advantages of buying fertilisers through a co-operative society. There is a dividend to be earned on every pound spent. These sums may not count so much in war-time when farm prices generally leave the efficient producer a good enough income, but such savings will matter in the post-war period when we shall all be concerned to keep down cost of production, to sell to the best advantage and to buy our requisites as reasonably as we can.

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**T** HERE are, too, great possibilities in the improved marketing of home produce. For instance, farmers are laying themselves open to exploitation at the present time by unloading so much of their corn immediately after harvest. We had 2,500 combines at work in this country this year, and we may expect to have a few hundred more for next harvest. If all the corn coming off these combines is to be thrown on to the market in August and September, it will not be surprising that the millers and other buyers take it at their own price if they are allowed to do so. Many quarters of barley have been sold at 90s. this harvest which were worth the full price of 100s., but merchants knew that farmers had to shift the corn because they had no storage. They knew, moreover, that they could have bought at 80s. or 70s. if it were not for the fixed minimum price of 90s. This is the kind of problem that the N.F.U. will have to tackle. The Ministry of Food has some large grain-drying plants with storage silos which have been erected in the last year or two. Are farmers to control these in the future or are the millers to have them? It seems to me that farmers' co-operative societies or small groups of farmers in the chief corn-growing areas will need to have their own storage capacity so as to level out the supply of English wheat and barley on to the market.

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**C** OMMUNAL grain stores of this kind would also suit the buyers. They want large lots of wheat of uniform condition and type. That is why they have given preference to imported supplies. Moreover, there are at present about 100 named varieties of wheat in the United Kingdom. This position needs to be overhauled too. I am glad to see that the National Institute of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge has now had the courage to make a short list of recommended varieties. Wheat, of course, is required for several purposes; for bread-making a large proportion of "strong" steely grain is preferred, for biscuit-making a "weaker" grain, and, in peace-time when wheat is fed to poultry in large quantities, the important consideration is a stiff straw able to carry a high yield of grain. Then wheat is grown under widely different conditions in different parts of this country, so that the sixteen varieties recommended are probably not too many. CINCINNATUS.



## THE ESTATE MARKET

TREE-PLANTING  
POLICY

THE old landowner's advice to his son—"Aye be stickin' in a tree: it will be growin' while ye're sleepin'"—was easier to follow years ago than it is to-day. Be the financial assistance from the public funds what it may, the initial cost is heavy in any planting scheme, and the task of eventually securing some annual return is formidable. Yet of the national importance of forestry there can be no question, and, provided even a small net yearly income can be forecast, owners may well consider dedicating any land which is not easily adaptable to other cultivation to tree-planting. Overriding the problem is another set of considerations: Notwithstanding the enormous damage that has been suffered in many of the forested areas in Europe and elsewhere, and the unprecedented rate at which felling has made throughout the world, vast supplies of foreign timber may be poured into the market. The timber would probably be priced much lower than home-grown products, and, judging from close inspection of some of the English timber that has been lately available, it would be preferred, being more matured and better graded.

Again, great changes in building methods, including the substitution of metal and plastics, and the introduction of remarkably efficient preservative treatments of such wood as may be used, are likely to reduce the demand for timber. In the past there has been a reckless and imprudent consumption of timber, for example, in the use of unseasoned and untreated wood for purposes that clearly involved the necessity of replacing it within a very short period. Owing to our war needs, it looks as if our native oak and beech will be supplanted for some time, in the making of furniture and other articles, by imported hardwoods.

THE OBSTACLES OF  
TAXATION

CRYSTALLISING the difference between the circumstances of the old and the new owners of landed property when debating whether to go in for forestry, it may be said to consist very largely in the quantum of taxation. For the old-time owner there were no worries about income-tax, and death duties had never been thought of. Local rates were ridiculously low, and the wages of the men, women and children who were allowed to live and work on the property were nominal. Only the unlikely contingency of a failure of the family succession needed to qualify at all an owner's confidence if he embarked on a long-term policy of tree-planting.

## PIONEERS OF PLANTING

MANY landowners showed as much foresight and enterprise in their planting schemes as some are still doing in these difficult days, one notable example being that of the Massingberd family, whose *Gunsby Hall Tree Book* and other admirably kept records of their work on the Lincolnshire estate formed the theme of an illustrated article in COUNTRY LIFE of May 26 last (page 910). Another notable planter was Thomas Johnes of Hafod, mentioned in the Estate Market article on August 11 (page 257), who clothed the hills with thousands of trees. To-day there is no limpet-like attachment to particular properties or districts, and the interests of owners and their families are of a breadth and variety beyond anything hitherto. Moreover, proposals for the curtailment of the rights of ownership are gaining in number and momentum,

and, whatever else might be fairly expected, relief from taxation is not to be looked for.

## VIEWED AS AN INVESTMENT

THE foregoing are, in brief, some of the points which we lately put to an owner who had had a plan for a 75-year rotation woodland scheme suggested to him. The upshot of the various calculations seemed to be that investing in any commercial channel at as low a rate as 3 per cent. the owner would be, over a period of 75 years (that, of course, covering his successors) financially no worse off than if he went to all the trouble of planting. The idea was finally abandoned because of the utter impossibility of even hoping that his successors would be holding the property at that remote period. Presumably any appreciable yield of English timber will have to be looked for from State aid rather than private enterprise.

## THE EXOTIC CONIFERS

TREE planting is not without its risks to the landscape. The British Ecological Society has lately reported that the replacement of deciduous woodland by plantations of exotic conifers may make conspicuous and permanent changes in the landscape. The young plantations with their geometrical lines, and the ground below them bare of the familiar woodland herbs "introduce into the landscape an alien feature which offends the eye accustomed to the luxuriant irregular beauty of an old native wood." Incidentally another alteration of familiar views is due to mechanised cultivation, with its incidental removal of hedges and even buildings in order to secure larger continuous areas for the tractors. The catalogue of changing features could be lengthened, but happily some of them are merely temporary and expected to last, using a much debated phrase, "for the duration" only; others may prove to be beneficial when once we have become accustomed to them.

## PEERS' SALES AND OFFERS

LORD FITZWILLIAM has sold about 1,000 acres of the Basing Park estate, extending to approximately 9,000 acres, which he recently bought from Colonel Otho Nicholson. Messrs. Hewett and Lee, who acted for Lord Fitzwilliam in the purchase, have now, in conjunction with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, arranged the contracts with tenants, and the present sale is mainly of property in the Petersfield and Liss sections of the estate. It is intended at an early date to submit to auction over 300 acres in the immediate vicinity of Petersfield.

The Earl Berkeley's executors and the Berkeley Estates Company have ordered Messrs. Bruton, Knowles and Co. to offer by auction 4,028 acres of outlying portions of the Berkeley Castle estate. The rent roll of £6,737 a year is mainly from dairy and mixed farms in the Severn Valley on the road from Gloucester to Bristol. About 1,000 acres are in well-timbered country between the Berkeley Vale and the Cotswolds, and form part of the Chase, which, from the eleventh century, has been held with Berkeley Castle. It has enough woodland for the preservation of game, is in the middle of the Berkeley country, four miles from the kennels, and within easy reach of the golf links on Stinchcombe Hill.

Lord Faringdon is shortly selling Perthshire farms on his estate at Alyth Junction. Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff are the agents.

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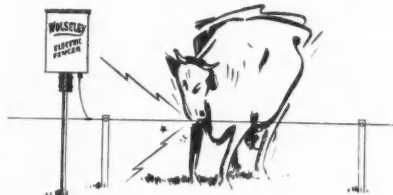
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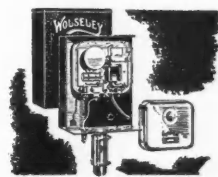


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### NEW BOOKS

## WILL EDUCATION SAVE US?

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THESE are many things that I am prepared to advocate and work for without having an exaggerated belief in them as panaceas. We can but add them here and there to the structure of humanity, hoping that they will have effect, yet realising that there is that in humanity, on the debit side, that can easily bring everything crashing.

Education is one of these good things. In the undiscovered country towards which this war is leading the world, it will have, judging from present indications, a lot more attention than it has had in the past. There are those who think it is the thing that the world needs, and that an educated race will not fall into the tragic and disastrous errors that have afflicted the last two generations.

Far be it from me to sympathise with the point of view I once heard expressed in a northern City Council when the education minutes were being discussed. "Look at me—and I never 'ad any education." Still, we must not fall into a contrary delusion. I have no doubt that plenty of murderers, cheats and swindlers have been turned out by the best academies. If we believe a thing to be good we must pursue it, without expecting it to do what all the efforts of mankind have failed to do so far. Educationally, the Germans who launched the war of 1914 were at least as well equipped as we were.

### CHANGING THE WORLD

If this preliminary to the review of a small book on one phase of education sounds like a jeremiad, I can only plead that the world to-day is teeming with people who expect that all the plans, preparations and blue-prints that now abound will automatically set men's feet in new paths. One thing at all events an educated mind would expect, and that is not to find great and sudden changes in the general run of human conduct.

Considerable sums of money are already spent on the preliminaries of education, and a well-founded complaint of many educationists is that there is much loss through the failure to follow up these early stages. Mrs. E. Evans, writing under the name of F. Margaret Forster, tells us in *School for Life* (Faber, 6s.) what Sweden is doing to meet this difficulty. The book is a study of what are called "people's colleges." In our own country there are a number of somewhat similar institutions, but, proportionately to population, they are far more numerous in Sweden than here. Sir Richard Livingstone, in a preface, says: "Britain has nine residential colleges for adult education, with a peace-time enrolment of about 300. The four Scandinavian countries have more than 200, with an annual enrolment of over 12,000

students in Denmark and Sweden alone."

The colleges with which Mrs. Evans deals came into being in different ways. Some were founded by individuals, some by groups of people, some by associations having a moral or social intention. Almost all of them are co-educational, are residential, and are set in beautiful country surroundings. A point which Mrs. Evans rightly stresses is that there is all the difference in the world between grinding away at your books after a hard day in the office or behind the plough, and living as one of a mixed community of men and women in an atmosphere dedicated to the pursuit of learning.

The relationship of the State to the colleges is slight. It "consists of scholarships and grants-in-aid with the minimum of interference except Government inspection." Each college pursues its own way; there are considerable variations both in curricula and in fees. The fees at Sigtuna, for example, are £26 to £30 for a course of five months, and that is double what a student would pay at Arvika.

Anyone who wants information about the things taught, and the way they are taught, about the pay of the teachers and the general finances of the scheme, about the actual experience of living in the colleges, cannot do better than go to this book, where all the answers will be found. There is one point, which seems to me crucial, about which I should have liked more information. Most of the students are young people who have already gone out to work. There is the question of fees, but that is secondary. Scholarships help many of the students, and anyway a thing struggled for will be the more valued when it is attained. The keeping open of the job is another and more serious matter. A pamphlet on People's Colleges in our own country, published by the Education Settlements Association, speaks of the extreme reluctance of employers to release young workers and adds: "The great majority of students have had to resign from their posts, run the risk of being unable to find any employment on their return to occupational life."

### THE STUDENT'S JOB

This is, to my mind, the greatest snag in the scheme, and Mrs. Evans is not explicit about how it is overcome in Sweden. She says that many Swedish employers "have had to acknowledge as a fact that if you educate the worker properly (and much depends on the word properly) you draw out more interest in his work and put it on a higher plane." But this is a mere generalisation and it does not tell us what, in fact, is done. Is public opinion, or custom,

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so strong that the student always goes back to his job? Or does the State take a hand and say the student must go back to his job? Or are there, in practice, a number of them who do not go back to their jobs? The only fact we are given is that "in Sweden the difficulty is often overcome by the worker going to a People's College immediately after his military service at twenty years of age, and before returning to his job." For the time being, this would not help us in this country.

### DRESS AND DANCE

Mr. Evans has been trying out these ideas on people living in the north of England, and she found "a huge warm interest for the scheme among the people who have the greatest need for it. . . . In contact with girls in class and club I have found little inclination for any activity outside the range of dress and dance." That does not sound encouraging, but I think the best advertisement of a "people's college" would be one working with success in our own midst. This return will not be possible until the students are free from the fear of subsequent unemployment. So we are back at the original snag which I, for one, would not hesitate to brush aside by State action.

The Worthing Art Development Scheme has published a book called *The Worthing Cavalcade: Richard Jefferies* (7s. 6d.). There are two sides of the matter to be dealt with: one, the idea behind the book; and, two, the book itself. As to the first point: I do not know what the Worthing Art Development Scheme is—whether, that is, it is an enterprise of private citizens or a matter of municipal pride. In either case, it is to be commended. We have the British Council, which aims at making the best things in Britain known abroad. But how much can be done by local associations to make them known to ourselves! Yet the effort is not often made. I remember how Mr. Priestley pointed out in *English Journey* that Arnold Bennett might never have existed for all the notice the Five Towns had taken of his existence. This has a bearing, surely, on the education which we have been discussing. A memorial to Bennett in the Five Towns would help Five Towns children to realise that there was something more in the world than kilns and potbanks.

### RICHARD JEFFERIES

Anyway, here is the Worthing Art Development Scheme, whatever that may be, rightly celebrating the association of Richard Jefferies with the town and district. And this brings us to the book itself. It contains a great many photographs of Jefferies and his kin, the houses he lived in at different times, and facsimile pages from the notebooks which he always carried with him to record the moment's facts and impressions. These notebooks, which are the property of Mr. Samuel J. Looker, are profoundly interesting to me because, like most authors' notebooks, they tell me nothing. Consider one of Jefferies's glowing pages and then consider this: "Morning dull, hot. Thrushes and blackbirds do not sing: but did up to within day or two. Willow wren singing zit-zit—yellow hammer very much—greenfinch too." What a gulf between the hieroglyphic and the work of art! How can we bridge it? What can we learn of the processes of Jefferies's heart and mind from these little scribbles? Nothing, it seems to me. And in that is the infinity of their interest.

Mr. Joseph Hall contributes a brief account of Jefferies's courting days. The young man had set his heart on Jessie Baden, the daughter of a neighbour, but "the scions of the house of Baden"—I presume Mr. Hall means the girl's brothers—had no use for him. They were six-footers who had been troopers in the Life Guards, and one day they set about poor Jefferies who "returned from the encounter battered, dishevelled, and, to use the maternal description, smothered in blood." Nevertheless, he married his Jessie, and it was to her that he dictated so much in the long years when he was too weak to hold a pen.

Readers of Mr. Joyce Cary's novels will know how the same characters wander from book to book, and in *The Horse's Mouth* (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.) they will meet many whom they have known before. The narrative this time is in the mouth of Gulley Jimson whom we already know well; in so far, that is, as anyone can claim to know Gulley Jimson well. He was always a queer elusive bird, and now, in old age, the year being 1938, he is more incomprehensible than ever. Years have passed since he last sold a picture and he is reduced to doss-houses, thieving, newspapers to keep him warm and his wits to keep him out of the hands of the police.

### CONSIDERABLE ARTIST

It is no easy job Mr. Cary has set himself to persuade us that here we have a considerable and authentic artist, but he pulls it off. Jimson's head is swimming with the cloudy glory of Blake's least comprehensible outpourings, and the pictures he now paints and never sells are attempts to get these things down on to canvas. But all this would not have made me believe in the old rascal if the author had not permitted his profane and scurrilous tongue to be touched at times with the genuine fire. No one but an artist could have given us the descriptions of the world about him that now and then light up the squalor of Jimson's existence. "The sun had crackled into flames at the top; the mist was getting thin in places, you could see crooked lines of grey, like old cracks under spring ice. . . . Water like varnish, with bits of gold leaf floating thick and heavy."

Jimson dies in the end, and the only question is whether he is not an unconscionable time a-dying. At the beginning, his dissolution has reached the extreme stage in which one day is bound to be much like another, and perhaps before the end we are a little tired of this strange being compounded of humbug, roguery and genius. But of his aliveness there can be no doubt: he is as alive as Falstaff or Villon. Mr. Cary has well made out his case for the authenticity of Mr. Gulley Jimson.

**I**N *A Letter to My Son* (Home and Van Thal, 3s. 6d.)—an essay published in *Horizon* and now issued as a volume slender but sharp as a rapier—Sir Osbert Sitwell exhorts artists and writers, whom he regards as the modern Ishmaelites, to stand fast for their suppressed liberty of thought against the ministries and mediocrits and muzzlers, politicians and pedants, who have waxed powerful during the black-out. It is a delicious piece of urbane invective salted with irony and soaring to a fantastic equity of punishments to fit the crime in respect of those who would protract gas courses, bomb instruction and other horrors of war for a moment longer than is necessary. There are also some refreshing personal attacks. Indeed a tract for the times.

## CHATTO AND WINDUS

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Would have it so. Yet we, in some small way,  
May saintliness attain, if we but try  
To trace the hand of God in all the signs  
Of loveliness that grace the earth, and find  
In sinfulness and hate the work of man.  
And in the measure that we prove our faith,  
In that same measure will God's bounty flow  
And flood us with a wealth of peacefulness  
That only God can give to those He loves.  
Happy are they who stoop to smell the rose,  
But happiest he who knows its perfume comes from God.

from

"IN ALL THE SIGNS . . ."

AND OTHER POEMS

by

Jack Gibbey

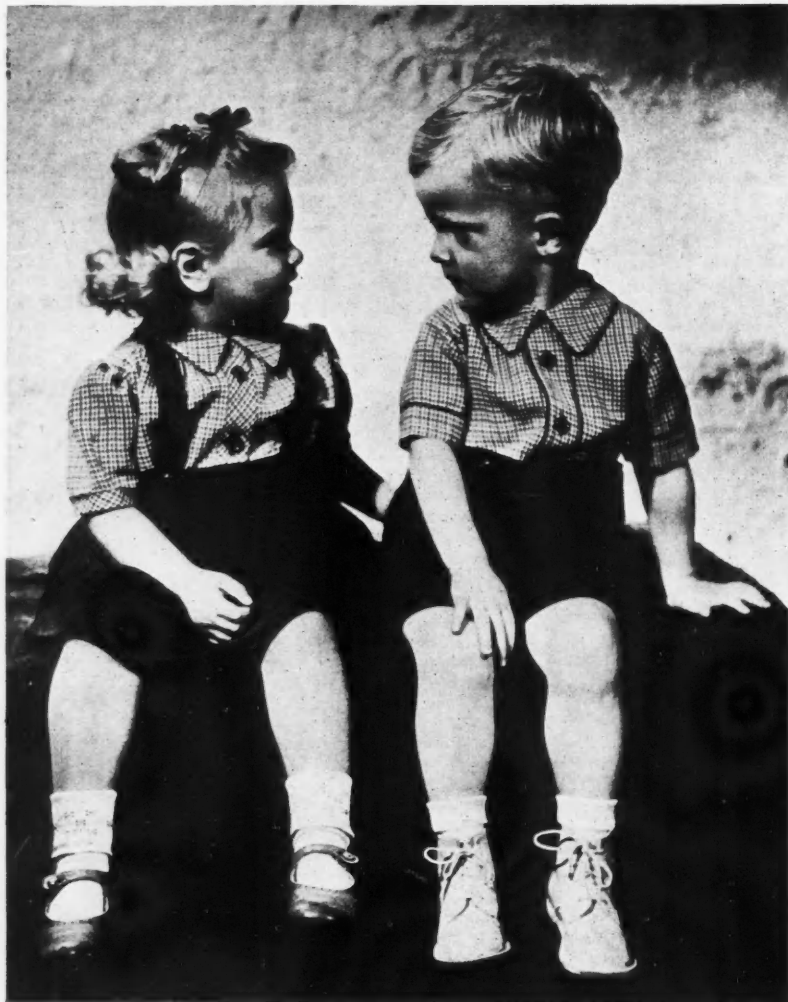
The Catholic Poet

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Brother and sister act—the lady wears a gathered skirt with straps in green wool and a check shirt; the gentleman has piping on the check top of his buster suit.

THE children copy their parents in the colour of their winter coats; brown and grey mixtures for the boys, cherry red, crimson, coral and scarlet for the girls, are as much in evidence in the children's departments as in the grown-ups'. Violet and ice blue are too sophisticated, but all the deep blues and greens, yellow and navy, popular with mother, as well as all the herring-bone mixtures, are shown; reds being the undoubted leaders.

There are charming coral topcoats in tweed for small girls of all ages up to the time they go into school uniforms, and for tiny boys. Smooth scarlet cloth is another favourite. The coats are double-breasted, many with velvet collars in a darker tone than the tweed; black when they are scarlet. They are tailored to a T, with big hems to let down and plenty of material in the seams to let out. Wool linings take more coupons, but many mothers think them worth while and have them put in. The streamlined, slightly gored coat is made for small girls; a straighter, more masculine belted effect for little boys. Debenham and Freebody are making girls' and boys' winter coats in Harris tweeds, the girls' in tiny brown and white checks with dark brown velvet collars, the boys' in plain browns. Jaeger show oyster-coloured tweeds, double-breasted, cut with a flare, and with plain bone buttons the same colour. The tweed has a herring-bone weave all in one tone. Their coats for little boys in guardsmen's scarlet are well known.

Small girls are coming off very well with many quaint fashions. Nothing could be brighter than the bunched

## YOUNG HOPEFULS



Fine wool, shell pink, dotted with moss roses which are picked out by embroidery on the collar and cuffs. Vertical tucks give fullness in the skirt.



Double-breasted winter coat in coral pink tweed in a herring-bone weave, with plum velvet stitched collar. Walpoles

dirndl plaid skirts that have straps to go over the shoulders and a pocket at the waist. Jaeger make them in real Scotch plaid, and have sweaters to pick up the predominant colour in the plaid. The orange and red mixtures are particularly effective. Grey tweed strapped skirts at Fortnum and Mason's are cut with a slight flare, worn with cashmere sweaters, or crêpe blouses dotted with moss-rose buds. Berets and peaked caps can be had to match the skirts, or a bright sweater; and knee-length woollen socks in grey are made in a broad rib. The same strapped skirt is shown in a linen-like rayon in bright canary yellow with a cap to match. Navy and coral tweed skirts have creased seams and a swing to the hemline.

For tiny boys there are wonderfully strong Utility grey flannel trousers at Jaeger's that wash superbly and have straps that go over the shoulders and a bib attached. Tailored frocks in fine grey worsted have gathered skirts and flat patch pockets on the chest. These are for children about eight to nine years old. For tiny girls, there are minutely checked flannels in nigger and white





## BON MARCHÉ

*The Fashion Store of the North*



**PETER BLACK BLOUSE WITH DERETA SKIRT.** Delightful wool blouse in shades of sky, powder blue, emerald, dusty pink, turquoise and gold. Available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 6 coupons **53/11**

Skirt tailored by Dereta, has inverted pleats back and front. Shades of red, purple, black, tan, brown and navy; also checks. 6 coupons **78/4**

**ANOTHER PETER BLACK BLOUSE WORN WITH NEW PINAFORE SKIRT.** The blouse has a small trubenised collar and is obtainable in an exquisite colour range. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 6 coupons **60/-**

The pinafore skirt, tailored by E. J. Morris, is in neat check wool suiting; also in black, navy and nigger, with pin stripes. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40. 8 coupons **£6 3 3**

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## In charming accord . . .



Myrtle green cord velvet suit £18.5.6d.

Tailored blouse in fine wool material,

Shade old gold, by Nicoll Clothes. 74/5

From the Junior Miss Department at

**JENNERS**  
PRINCES STREET EDINBURGH  
LIMITED



(Left) Baby's nightgown in palest pink fine flannel with a band of blue smocking at the neck and on the sleeves and more stitching at the waist.

(Below) Baby's christening robe in real lace as fine as a cobweb. Fortnum and Mason.



pipied with white on the collar and pockets and full gathered skirts.

DRESSES for older girls are gay in colour and have an old-fashioned look with their gathered skirts, tight bodices trimmed with bright piping or braid. Pockets are put on just below the bodice and often gathered with a bright line of colour at the top. Check frocks are made exactly like a shirt-waister with pockets and pleats and button through. There are velveteens for best winter frocks, and flowered rayons with frilled net collars. Bright pastels scattered with rosebuds are very pretty. This type of frock is given a short puff sleeve.

Shorts for boys are made to match topcoats and both are tailored

to order in the shops. It is imperative to place orders in good time, as waiting-lists outstrip depleted workrooms. Boys' clothes can be turned and re-made, patched and altered by experts. Wonderful renovating jobs are done at Rowe's, where they take great pride in the fact that their materials will stand up to so much wear and can be handed down families. They still have corduroy shorts, striped and plain flannel shirts and bales of Scotch tweeds and English flannels for suits and topcoats. Tailored short-sleeved white shirts in a rayon crêpe are stitched on collar and cuffs with pink or blue at Fortnum and Mason's. Pastel shirts in spun silk are laced up the front. Leather and suede jackets on the lines of a lumber jacket are for boys and are extremely popular. Gardening outfits, like an airman's with helmet, are made in tough gabardines for rampageous children. Mackintoshes are as like a grown-up's as possible with a sou'wester to match. Rubber boots, of course, are practically unobtainable. Chilpruf have reserved their output again for the children and are making their bodices, knickers, combies and slumber suits as fast as they can to cope with the demand.

The babies have nightgowns in palest pink fine flannel with a tiny band of smocking in pale blue and a narrow upstanding fall at the neck and more pale blue stitching at the waist to attach the belt. This is a really enchanting garment and shown at Fortnum and Mason's. Altogether, the babies have been well looked after under austerity rules. They have smart soft-soled boots and mitts in white kid, fine as a glove kid, lined with white lamb. Suede boots in coral and shell pink are lined with lambskin and shown alongside cots with quilted chintz covers and linings at Debenham and Freebody's. These are very pretty and fresh and are more practical than the frilled organdie of pre-war days. Toilet baskets lined with American cloth can be sponged, are appliquéd with animals and bound in bright braid. Christening robes are made from frilled organdie, silk and real lace as fine as cobweb.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

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CIGARETTES & TOBACCO**

**ONCE UPON  
A TIME . . . .**

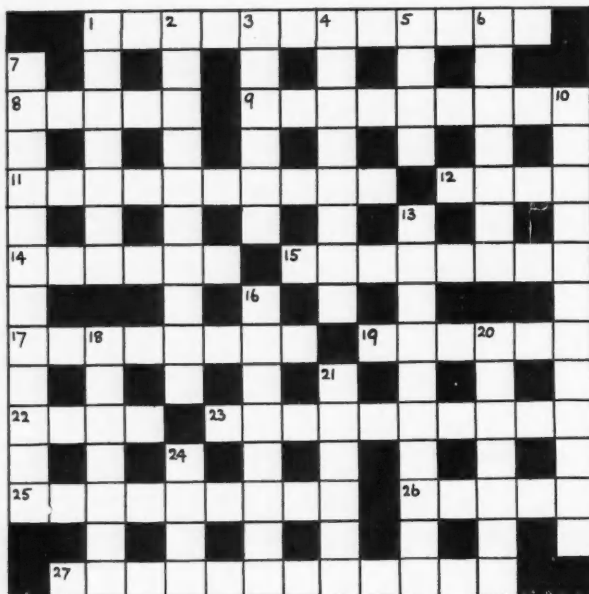
It was easy to hide apologies in a box of chocolates, to drive away care by a drive out in the car, to celebrate a great occasion in a great vintage. But, to-day, we are circumscribed by the coupon and the queue, and absence encourages abstinence . . . Yet, there is still Balkan Sobranie, blended by the original master hand, ready to give you peace in the midst of war, and perfect pleasure after duty is done. In spite of the war, in smoking the fittest still survive.

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## CROSSWORD No. 764

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 764, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, September 21, 1944.

NOTE.—This competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)  
Address.....

**SOLUTION TO No. 763.**—The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of September 8, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Cowslips; 5, Effort; 9, Mongoose; 10, Bitter; 11, Overawed; 12, Florio; 14, Island race; 18, Wallflower; 22 and 23, Flying Dutchman; 24, Erased; 25, Stair rod; 26, Tirade; 27, Braggart. DOWN.—1, Cameos; 2, Wonder; 3, Loofah; 4, Possession; 6, Fair lady; 7, Outbreak; 8, Turn over; 13, Make butter; 15, Swiftest; 16, Play fair; 17, If in need; 19, Acting; 20, Smyrna; 21, One dot.

### ACROSS,

1. Mending the garb of the man with the scythe?  
You will save nine at any rate (6, 2, 4)
8. "And did the Countenance Divine  
Shine forth upon our clouded —?"  
—Blake (5)
9. The right name for Cinderella's husband's estate (9)
11. Regal territory which may very well be 9 (5, 5)
12. My small sister and I on the river at Oxford (4)
14. Running to seed? We're giving up! (6)
15. A citizen of no mean city (8)
17. His queen was Helen (8)
19. They give the door quite a turn! (6)
22. A nobody indeed (4)
23. Part of the house where the saying suggests  
Duke Humphrey practised parsimony (10)
25. Make barren (9)
26. Deprive of courage (5)
27. Shed in France (anagr.) (12)

### DOWN.

1. Dislocated (perhaps from having played so much?) (7)
2. Net sly lion (anagr.) (10)
3. One can more than cap it with an old English tenure! (6)
4. Half-wit addressed in verse by Wordsworth (5, 3)
5. Quoth the clock (4)
6. Something mad is on in these gardens in U.S.A. (7)
7. Curt arrivals? No, their faults (12)
10. "O — — — ! where are you roaming?"  
—Shakespeare (8, 4)
13. Obtaining totals, but not by —, ×, or ÷ (4)
16. Hearing (8)
18. Young Anne is keen on buff-coloured cloth (7)
20. More dog to be made look smart! (7)
21. What the sun doth daily (6)
24. Quite a ripe mixture at the seaside (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 762 is

Lieut.-Colonel L. C. Trelawny,  
The Barracks,  
Winchester, Hampshire.





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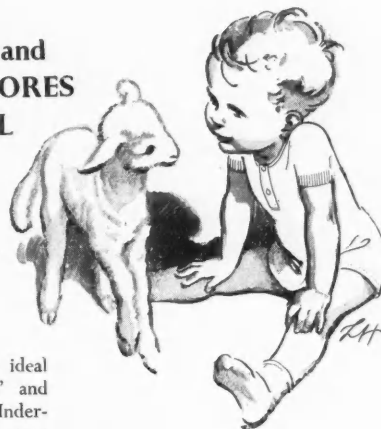
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Pleasant it is to idle after days of toil, to dream of the time to come when so many of the things we love will be ours again. Clothes, for instance, couponless with unforbidden frills. And shoes . . . but how could they be smarter than these stylish Coles "Compere"? They are wearing well, too, and will certainly save coupons. Few women will grumble even should the future never bring them a better pair. Smart shoe shops stock Coles "Compere" in a variety of attractive styles.

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